

Mid-Summer Sale of Steinway Grands

A number of small Steinway Grands, style G, also of the popular Steinway Baby Grands, are included in this special opportunity.

There is a choice of mahogany and ebony casings and a number of these Steinways have had such slight use that they can with difficulty be distinguished from entirely new. The tone quality is not impaired in the least in these Steinways; in fact, their short period of rental has served only to bring out the full beauty of the Steinway tone.

Sharp clearance reductions have been made. For instance, there is a chance to secure a good Steinway Grand for \$200, and others at equally noteworthy concessions from the usual rates.

Very easy monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged.

Woods & Sons

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Wabash Avenue and Adams St.



AMUSEMENTS

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GREAT-GRAND-GLORIOUS

PAIN'S FIREWORKS

"OLD MEXICO"

TO BIG THRILLING ACTS

INCLUDING

SIX CASTILLIONS

CUBAN ACROBATS

MIGUEL ROBEDILLO

Greatest of Highwire Artists

ROMONA ORTIZ

QUEEN OF THE SLACK WIRE

WILLS & HASSAN

EQUILIBRISTS

Come Tonight at 8:30

THE MILLION DOLLAR

MYSTERY

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TODAY

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Seventh Installment

KEDZIE ANNEX, - Kedzie at Madison

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PRESIDENT, - 343 E. 55th St.

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ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE.

VAST NEW ISSUE OF MONEY TO PROTECT AMERICA

EXTRA The Chicago Daily Tribune EXTRA

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES.—TWO PARTS.

* PRICE ONE CENT. IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AND SUBURBS, TWO CENTS.

GERMANS CAPTURE THREE RUSSIAN CITIES; BRITAIN TO PROTECT FRENCH CHANNEL COAST

BILLION CASH TOTIDE NATION OVER CRISIS

Congress Today Will Provide Relief for Money Stringency.

BACKED BY ALL BANKS

Issue Well Protected by Prime Securities of Institutions.

No Danger if People Are Calm.

From President Wilson's Talk Yesterday to Washington Correspondents.

"So far as we are concerned this crisis is no cause for excitement. There is great inconvenience for the time being in the money market, and in our exchanges, and temporarily, in the handling of our crops, but America is absolutely prepared to meet the financial situation and to straighten everything out without any material difficulty. The only thing that can possibly prevent it is unreasonable apprehension and excitement.

"I want to have the pride of feeling that America stands ready with calmness of thought and steadiness of purpose to help the rest of the world. And we can do it and reap a great permanent glory out of doing it, provided we all cooperate to see that nobody loses his head.

"I know from my conferences with the secretary of the treasury, who is in close touch with the financial situation throughout the country, that there is no cause for alarm."

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—(Special.)—Emergency currency amounting to \$1,135,000,000 soon will be available to tide the United States over during the European crisis.

This huge sum was agreed on tonight at a conference between the house and senate conferees at which Secretary McAdoo and Adolph C. Miller of the federal reserve board were present.

The measure, which will be formally ratified by congress and signed by the president tomorrow, makes possible an immediate issue.

State Banks May Benefit.

State banks and trust companies which have joined the federal reserve system, or which signify their intention of doing it within the next fifteen days, will be permitted to avail themselves of the money under the terms of an amendment adopted by the house today and agreed to in conference.

The conferees agreed that the banks should be permitted to issue emergency notes up to 125 per cent of their unimpaired combined capital and surplus.

Issue of \$900,000,000 Ready.

There is approximately \$1,700,000,000 such capital and surplus upon which issue of notes may be based. Of that about \$800,000,000 invested in government bonds is not available. Approximately \$900,000,000 plus 25 per cent is therefore ready as the basis of issue.

Inasmuch as bankers pointed out to administration leaders issues of clearing house certificates in this country never have exceeded \$500,000,000 in times of most dire distress, the issue available should more than care for any situation.

The senate imposed as a further condition that the banks shall deposit with the

THE SPORT OF KINGS.

(Copyright, 1914, By John T. McCutcheon.)



FIRST SEA FIGHT WON BY GERMANY

Russian Fleet Driven Back and Takes Refuge in Gulf of Finland.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 3.—A battle was fought yesterday between the German and Russian fleets off the Aland islands and resulted in the Russians being driven back. The Russian war vessels took refuge in the Gulf of Finland, where they still remain.

The Aland islands form an archipelago in the Gulf of Bothnia. They have belonged to Russia since 1809, when they were taken from Sweden.

Russians Seize German Steamer.

NOVOROSSISK, Russia, Aug. 3.—The Russian authorities here today seized the German steamer Atlas and ordered the crew to disembark. They also sent vessels in pursuit of a German steamer which left the port yesterday.

Germany Explains Ship Seizures.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The German embassy here today issued the following explanation of the recent interference with British ships by German war vessels:

"This action was merely a police measure, and there was no intention on the part of Germany of interfering with the property of the vessels. The Castro was ordered to Hamburg because it was undesirable that any commercial vessel be in the Kiel canal, while in the case of the Saxon the German government had purchased the coal on board from the firm to which it was consigned and had altered the destination of the vessel to Hamburg."

VANDERBILT HAS TO BORROW

Reginald C. Gets Five Dollars from London Hotel After Flight from Paris.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Reginald C. Vanderbilt arrived in London from Paris this evening after a trying experience. He borrowed \$5 from the cashier of the Berkeley hotel, as he arrived without a penny. Cornelius Vanderbilt, his brother, came to London from the yacht North Star, in which he has been cruising. He is extremely worried at his inability to obtain news of his children, who are at St. Moritz.

The Banks and Their Depositors.

BY EUGENE HECTOR.

(Financial Editor of The Tribune.)

There are a few plain things which the people who have money in the banks, more especially in savings banks, should understand. The banks are asking \$200 and \$500 notice before paying savings deposits in full as a measure of self-protection and also in the interest of the depositors themselves. It is wrong to think that a bank can or should pay on demand all the money that it owes depositors.

If it could do that it would be a warehouse and not a bank and would not be able to lend money or to pay interest on deposits.

On the contrary, if it were a warehouse the depositor would be required to pay for the privilege of putting his money in a safe place, just as he has to pay for the use of a safe deposit box. That is the kind of an institution a bank would be if it were in a position to pay out at once all the money that it has taken in.

Suppose a bank be started and have \$1,000,000 deposits. Being a bank it undertakes to serve the community by lending out a part of this \$1,000,000. It may lend \$750,000 of this sum to those in need of credit to carry on business. It accepts the notes of the borrowers and may also have additional security. These notes are presumed to be as good as the money loaned on them. But when the bank has loaned \$750,000 of its \$1,000,000 deposits to borrowers it has placed the money out of its own reach for thirty days, sixty days, ninety days, or possibly six months.

That \$750,000 cannot be returned to depositors until it has been paid back to the bank by the borrowers. That is the reason that a bank cannot pay every depositor on demand all the money it owes him. When all the borrowers have repaid their loans, then the bank can pay its depositors in full.

The usefulness of a bank lies in its ability to lend to John Jones to help him in his business the money which John Smith does not need in his and has deposited in his bank. The money loaned to John Jones brings in sufficient interest to enable the bank to pay 3 per cent interest on savings deposits.

Requiring sixty days' notice before paying out savings deposits enables a bank to collect at least a part of its outstanding loans.

But in panicky times the sixty days' notice serves a still better purpose. It is a guarantee that every depositor will be treated alike. No one can go to the bank ahead of you and get your money, nor can you go the bank ahead of any one else and get his money. The money of all is kept safe and all are treated alike. This should give the greatest degree of confidence and comfort instead of creating a disturbed state of mind.

FRENCH TROOPS ENTER GERMANY

Cross Frontier in Mountains and Fire at Kaiser's Men Without Damage.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—French soldiers have crossed the frontier at Lasch-lucht, a small village in the Vosges mountains. Shots were fired on the German post, but no damage was done.

A party of eighty French officers, dressed in Prussian uniforms, attempted yesterday to cross the German frontier in automobiles, near Walbeck, on the Dutch frontier, to the west of Gelsen.

The attempt was unsuccessful.

QUIET MOBILIZATION OF ARMY

The mobilization of the German army proceeded today with absolute calm. There were few signs in Berlin that anything extraordinary was happening with the exception of great crowds at the railroad stations and the lack of taxicabs, half of which had been requisitioned by the army authorities.

An open air religious service, attended by many soldiers in marching kit, was held today round the Bismarck monument outside the imperial parliament house. All joined in the Lord's prayer.

THREE KINGS WILL AID.

In accordance with the imperial constitution, the kings of Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg have placed their armies under the command of Emperor William.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Duke of Brunswick are to take the field.

The families of all soldiers of the reserve summoned to the colors are to be supported by the state.

A notice was issued by the police stating that the emperor's strength and time were absorbed by the work imposed on him at this serious hour and that it was not proper for him to be disturbed by popular demonstrations.

FLAMES FRENCH FOR WAR.

An official communication regarding French acts of hostility against Ger-

POLAND HIT BY INVASION OF BIG ARMY

Czenstochowa, Bendzin, and Kalisz Fall Before Attack.

WAR FORCED—CZAR

Insists Franz Josef and Kaiser Spurned Peace Proposal.

(Special Cable to The Tribune.)

BERLIN, Aug. 4, 5 a. m.—Germany now is on Russian Poland soil.

Border troops from Lublinitz yesterday entered the enemy's country, occupying the cities of Czenstochowa, Bendzin, and Kalisz.

There was little resistance.

Three Cities Housed 90,000 Russians.

Czenstochowa is a city of some 50,000 inhabitants, situated on the River Waethe, near the Silesian frontier. It is noted chiefly for its manufacture of woolen and cotton cloths and paper.

A picture of the Virgin in a noted convent there attracts thousands of pilgrims annually.

Germans Capture Coal and Zinc Mines.

Bendzin is a coal and zinc mining center. It has a population of slightly over 20,000, about half of whom are Jews.

Kalisz is the capital of the province of the same name. It is the most westerly city in Russian Poland. Its population of 20,000 is engaged in various manufactures.

Czar Says Russia Was Forced to Arm.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.—Emperor Nicholas today issued a manifesto in which his majesty outlines the events leading up to the declaration of war by Germany and then says that:

"Russians will rise like one man and will repulse the insolent attack of the enemy."

The czar asserts that his government was drawn into the conflict through the pugnacious attitude of Austria-Hungary toward Serbia.

Text of Manifesto Sent Out by Czar.

The text follows:

"By the grace of God, we, Nicholas II, emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, king of Poland, and grand duke of Finland, etc., to all our faithful subjects make known that Russia, related by faith and blood to the Slav peoples, and faithful to its historical traditions, has never regarded its fates with indifference.

"But the fraternal sentiments of the Russian people for the Slavs have been awakened with perfect unanimity and extraordinary force in these last few days.

(Continued on page 2, column 4.)

LATEST WAR BULLETINS.

LONDON, Aug. 4, 5 a. m.—(By cable to The Chicago Tribune)—The Daily Express learns on high authority that heavy firing has been proceeding for several hours in the North sea at a considerable distance from the English coast and that the volume of the firing indicates a large number of ships are engaged. No details are given. A report from Berlin says the story is false.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 4, 5 a. m.—Reports originating in Antwerp and London that Germans have invaded Limburg, Holland, and that the province has been placed under martial law is officially denied here.

LONDON, Aug. 4, 5 a. m.—(By cable to The Chicago Tribune)—The mouths of the Weser, Waide and Elbe and the entrances to the harbors of Cuxhaven, Borkum and those in Heligoland have been mined.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 4.—5 a. m.—It was officially announced tonight that France has undertaken, in the event of hostilities, to fulfill her obligations to preserve Belgian neutrality. The government says that up to the present time no Germans have entered Belgium.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—5 a. m.—Twenty-five thousand men worked throughout Sunday night entrenching the frontier between the Belgian forts and the German boundary. Belgium's mobilization is proceeding in a precise manner.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—It is rumored that Viscount Morley of Blackburn, lord president of the council, contemplates resigning from the cabinet. John Burns has resigned.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 4, 5 a. m.—The French minister has informed the Belgian government that three German dirigibles were observed tonight flying toward Brussels, having invaded Belgian territory.

War News Summarized.

MILITARY AND NAVAL ACTION.

German troops from Silesia capture three towns in Russian Poland—Czenstochowa, Bendzin and Kalisz. The first named town has 50,000 population; the others 20,000 each.

German troops invade Belgium after ultimatum of Kaiser is refused.

Germany wins first naval battle; Russian fleet driven back from North Sea and takes refuge in Gulf of Finland.

French soldiers invade Germany at Laschlucht in Vosges mountains. Shots fired on German posts. French officers disguised in Prussian uniforms attempt to cross frontier but fail.

Admiral Mahan says Great Britain should attack Germany with its fleet at once.

THE GOVERNMENTS.

Sir Edward Grey tells House of Commons Great Britain's fleets will oppose any German attack on north coast of France or on French shipping in channel.

Czar Nicholas issues manifesto declaring Russia was forced to take up arms because Austria and Germany refused to listen to peace proposals; Czar and 100,000 of his subjects at palace in St. Petersburg pray for Russian victory.

Italy proclaims neutrality, but also summons reservists to the colors. Announces it has no quarrel with any power now at war.

THE UNITED STATES.

Congress to modify banking laws to provide for issue of billion dollars in new currency to tide United States over during European crisis.

Congress appropriates \$250,000 for relief of Americans stranded in Europe. Embassy checks will be distributed to tide over persons until they can leave continent.

Mass meeting of 2,000 Americans held in Waldorf hotel, London, to plan aid for stranded. Committees named to handle matters. Millionaires and school ma'ams present.

PACKERS GET HURRYUP ORDERS FROM EUROPE.

Germany and Britain Call on Chicago Provision Market for Emergency Supplies—Delivery Secret.

Warning Europe has begun to call on the Chicago provision market.

THE TRIBUNE learned from an authority in the affairs of the packing industry and the Chicago stockyards that emergency orders had been placed with concern here for the immediate delivery of meat and other provisions for the German and English forces.

"The orders received," said THE TRIBUNE's source of information, "are small in comparison with the large orders that these nations formerly placed."

"However, these are emergency orders. More recently it has not been the practice of the Europeans to buy provisions in as large quantities in the Chicago market. Just why, I am unable to explain."

WILSON URGED TO STOP WAR BY 10,000 ANTI-WAR MEN.

Socialists Call on the Administration to Prove Genuine Intent of Peace Policy.

Ten thousand Socialists in an anti-war mass meeting at Pilsen park last night appealed to President Wilson to bring about peace in Europe.

The resolution, which was offered by Dan White, a national lecturer for the Socialist party, was accepted without dissent. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed when the resolution passed. The text follows:

"The Socialist party of the United States calls upon the administration to prove the genuineness of its peace policy by opening immediate negotiations for mediation and extending every effort to bring about the speedy termination of this disastrous war."

The slogan of the meeting was "Down with War."

ALL POWERS ARE ARMING; WAR TO GROW

Even Italy Will Begin to Mobilize Her Troops Today.

BRITAIN IS PREPARED

Gray Says Germany Shall Not Enter Land of Belgium.

(Special Cable to The Tribune.)

LONDON, Aug. 4, 5 a. m.—Peril of a general war, involving all the nations of Europe, appears greater this morning than at any time since the present crisis arose.

All of the great powers, with the single exception of Italy, are mobilizing their armies with all possible haste. Italy, which previously had declared its neutrality, will begin official mobilization today.

The mobilization of the British naval reserves was completed this morning, according to a statement issued by the admiralty. The mobilization of the army will be practically complete tonight. It includes regulars, reserves, and territorials.

SMALL NATIONS ALSO ARM.

The secondary powers, even down to the smallest principalities, are following the lead of their bigger neighbors and putting their armies on a war basis.

War officially exists now between Austria and Germany on one side and Russia, Serbia, and Montenegro on the other.

There has been no official declaration of war between Germany and France on either side. But last night the German ambassador in Paris received orders to demand his passports.

BELGIUM IN MUDDLE.

The most important event in the last twenty-four hours was Germany's demand upon Belgium, in the form of a twelve hour ultimatum that the German troops be permitted to cross Belgium to the French frontier, coupled with the promise that Belgian integrity should remain unimpaired at the end of the war and that Belgium should be compensated.

To this Belgium refused to accede on the grounds of her rights and honor.

Another source of peril is indicated in an unconfirmed report that German troops have invaded Holland.

WANT WAR IN ENGLAND.

Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary for foreign affairs, last night made a statement in the house of commons indicating that Great Britain's interests and obligations could not permit it to submit to the violation of Belgian territory.

This practically left the decision as to whether Great Britain should make war to the public opinion. There is no doubt that British sentiment is for war. The appeals of the pacifists get no hearing. Not one man in a hundred in London seemingly wants the nation to remain neutral.

GERMANY MAKES A PLEA.

The counselor of the German embassy issued a strong appeal for the neutrality of Great Britain, asserting that Germany would agree to keep its fleet from attacking the northern and western coasts of France if England would pledge neutrality, and argued that England would gain more in the end by standing outside the European war and using its influence as mediator when the moment was ripe.

Referring to this suggestion, the British foreign secretary said:

"I have only heard that shortly before I came to the house."

He raised his voice and rapped the

table.

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table before him sharply, declaring: "But that is far too narrow an engagement."

BARON BRITAIN'S STAND.

This reply by Sir Edward disarmed the shadows of doubt which flickered over the triple entente in the minds of many Liberals.

It exposes some milestones in the history of the rapprochement, revealing it as essentially a national one with France, without definite obligations.

Finally, on the one tremendously vital question—a question upon the answer to which the British empire and the whole world are hanging—whether the government considers that Germany's policy compels Great Britain to wage war, the foreign secretary left an impression of doubt.

The interpretation drawn by many is that if Germany will keep her soldiers of Belgian soil and her battle-ships away from the coast of France that will be the price of Great Britain's armed neutrality.

CROWDS CHEER KING GEORGE.

The first outbreak of patriotic enthusiasm since a possibility arose of England becoming involved in the war occurred in London last night. Crowds of Englishmen and Frenchmen marched through the streets in the west end, waving flags and singing the national anthems.

When they reached Buckingham palace, the king, queen, and Princess Mary appeared and bowed acknowledgment of the demonstration. The crowds chanted "We Want King George" to the tune of the "Westminster Chimes," and sang "Rule, Britannia."

TRIED HARD FOR PEACE.

Sir Edward Grey's address was in the form of an appeal to the commons to approach the consideration of the crisis from the point of view of British interests, British honor, and British obligations. He added that Great Britain had not committed herself to anything but diplomatic action.

"When the documents are made public," he added, "it will be seen how genuinely and wholeheartedly we have made efforts to preserve the peace."

Dealing with the question of Great Britain's obligations he said:

"Up to yesterday we had given no promise of more than diplomatic support. I was asked at the time of the Algeiras crisis if I would give armed support and I said I would promise nothing to any foreign power unless I received the whole-hearted support of public opinion."

"I gave no promise, but I told the French and German ambassadors that if war was forced on France public opinion in the British Isles would rally to France."

"Nation Cannot Back Down."

The foreign secretary then asked the house to consider what would be the result "if, in a crisis like this, we were to run away."

"Do not imagine that if a great power stands aside in a war like this it is going to be in a position to exert its influence at the end," he continued. "I am not quite sure whether the facts regarding Belgium are as they reached this government, but there is an obligation on this country to do its utmost to prevent the consequences to which those facts would lead if they were not opposed."

"We have made no engagement for sending an expeditionary force out of this country, but we have mobilized our fleet and the mobilization of our army is taking place."

"We must be prepared and we are prepared to face the consequences of using all our strength, at any moment—we know not how soon—to defend ourselves."

Forces of Crown Ready.

"So far as the forces of the crown are concerned, the premier and the first lord of the admiralty have no doubt whatever of their readiness and their efficiency. They never were at a higher mark of readiness. There never was a time when confidence was more justified in their ability to protect our shores and our commerce."

"If the situation develops as it seems probable it will develop, we shall face it."

"I believe that when the country realizes what is at stake, it will support the government with determination, with resolution and endurance."

Cannot Gain by Retreat.

"If in a crisis of this kind we run away from our obligations of honor and interest, I doubt whether whatever material force we might possess at the end would be of much value in face of the respect we should have lost."

"If we engaged in war we should suffer but little more than we should suffer in a matter which principally concerns France. No government and no country had less desire to be involved in the Austro-Serbian dispute than France. France was involved because of its obligations of honor."

"We have a long standing friendship with France. As to how far that friendship entails obligations let every man look into his own heart and feelings and construe the extent of our obligations."

Refuses Promise to Kaiser.

"The French fleet is in the Mediterranean and the northern coasts of France are defenseless. If a foreign fleet entered in war against France should come down and battle against those defenseless coasts we could not stand aside."

"We felt strongly that France was entitled to know at once whether in the event of an attack on her unprotected coasts she could rely on our support."

"I gave the assurance to the French ambassador last night that if the German fleet goes into the English channel or into the North sea to attack French shipping or the French coast, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power."

"That answer is subject to the approval of parliament. It is not a declaration of war."

"I understand that the German government would be prepared, if we would pledge ourselves to neutrality, to agree that its fleet would not attack the northern coast of France. That is far too narrow an engagement."

Views on Belgian Neutrality.

In regard to the Belgian neutrality, Sir Edward said:

"A message has been received from the Belgian legation here stating that Germany sent to Belgium at 10 o'clock last evening a note proposing to Belgium friendly neutrality, coupled with the free

War Map of Europe Sketched According to Yesterday's Dispatches.

[The military and naval activities indicated are based on best information available.]



So far the clashes between the armies of Germany, Russia and France have been little more than affairs of border patrols. These skirmishes and sorties into the enemy's country are indication of the massing of large bodies of troops at these points.

The Germans are known to be massing large forces, 100,000 men or more, in the grand duchy of Luxembourg and in Belgium.

Further to the south, in the vicinity of Nancy and Clercy, a second column is believed to be mobilizing. The Russians have entered Posen and East Prussia in the vicinity of Eichen-

burg and Johannesburg. This is believed to be the advance of a force that may have Königsberg, the ancient capital of Prussia, as its objective.

The Germans have invaded Russian Poland and taken possession of Czenstochowa, Bendzin and Kalisz, towns of considerable strategic importance in controlling the approach to Warsaw, the old capital of Poland.

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ITALY DECLARES HER NEUTRALITY

Says She Is at Peace with All the Powers Now at War.

ROME, Aug. 3.—Italy today formally proclaimed her neutrality in the European conflict.

In a semi-official statement published here today it was said:

"The Italian cabinet has decided that while some of the European powers are at war Italy is at peace with all the belligerents. Consequently the citizens and subjects of the kingdom of Italy are obliged to observe the duty of neutrality."

The summoning to the colors was announced today of the first category of the 1890 and the 1890 classes of the Italian army, who have to present themselves on Aug. 8. The naval reserves of the same classes also were called out, while all artisans, stockers, and electricians were warned to be ready for mobilization.

Italy Faces a Crisis.

It was pointed out in authoritative circles here that Italy's situation would be a critical one if the three powers of the triple alliance were brought face to face with those of the triple entente. The combined Anglo-French fleet, it was argued, would have at its mercy the coast of the Mediterranean and Ionian seas, and it was thought that England would occupy Sicily while France might seize Sardinia, thus doubling the Italian position.

When Italy was invaded by the French invasion of Tunis.

Wild cheering from all parts of the country greeted John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, when he assured the government that "every soldier in Ireland might be withdrawn tomorrow and the coast of Ireland would be defended by the British fleet."

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GERMANS TAKE THREE RUSS CITIES

(Continued from first page.)

the winter palace, where the emperor was to show himself to the people, an extraordinary wave of exultation passed over the city, testifying to a desire of the public to show their loyalty and patriotism.

Hours before the appointed time for the service a crowd of 100,000 gathered at the palace, bearing flags, banners, portraits of his majesty, and placards with patriotic inscriptions.

When their majesties had taken their places for the service the priest read the declaration of war, a te deum was sung for victory for the Russian army, and their majesties venerated the holy cross and the ikon.

"I here declare solemnly," the emperor told the people, "that I will not make peace while a single soldier of the enemy remains on Russian soil."

His majesty concluded with words of encouragement to the army and by invoking a blessing on their efforts.

PASSPORTS FOR RUSS ENVOY.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—M. Sverbe, the Russian ambassador, was handed his passports this morning.

RIVAL FORCES CLASH.

ALLENSTEIN, East Prussia, Germany, Aug. 3.—The fighting on the Russian frontier was confined to small engagements between cavalry outposts until 6 o'clock last evening, but an attack was then made by the Russian invaders on Johannesburg, which is occupied by a squadron of the Eleventh Pomeranian dragons.

The railroad from Johannesburg to Lyck, on the Russian frontier, has been cut and also the light railroad running to Plotowen.

The losses of the Russian troops are believed to have numbered about twenty men, while the Germans have not lost any killed, although several soldiers have been slightly wounded.

GERMAN NOTES TO KAISER.

(BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.)

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The text of the emperor's dispatches to the Kaiser when the crisis became acute was published today. The first, dated July 29, began:

"I am glad you returned to Germany at this grave moment. I urgently ask you to assist me."

This dispatch records Russia's indignation at Austrian action and says that the emperor feared that he would be unable to resist the pressure brought to bear on him and that he would be compelled to take measures leading to war.

"PLEASE STOP AUSTRIA."

"In order to avert the calamity of a war," this message continued, "I ask you in the name of our old friendship to do everything possible to prevent your ally from proceeding too far."

A message from the emperor, dated July 31, thanks the Kaiser for helping mediation, giving hope of peace, but adds:

"It is technically impossible to interrupt our preparations which are necessitated by Austrian mobilization. We are far from desiring war, and so long as our negotiations with Austria and Serbia continue my troops will not take any provocative action. I give you my solemn word for it."

"With a profound faith in the justice of our work, and with a humble hope in omnipotent Providence, in prayer we call God's blessing on holy Russia and its valiant troops. NICHOLAS."

Czar and Subjects Pray for Victory.

The capital passed a historic day on Sunday. When it became known that a special service of prayer was to be celebrated at

FRANCE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Proclamation Places Nation on War Basis; Troops Are Massed on Frontier.

AIRSHIPS GUARD PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—A decree proclaiming martial law throughout France and Algeria was issued by President Poincaré today after a meeting of the cabinet. The president also summoned parliament to meet tomorrow.

Deputies from the French colonies issued an appeal today to colonial residents in Paris to offer their services to the government.

The German ambassador was still at his post in Paris today and there was no indication of his intention to leave.

The concentration of the French troops in strategic positions along the frontier and the operation of the military train service have been carried out to the complete satisfaction of the military authorities.

AEROPLANES PATROL PARIS.

Throughout the night aeroplanes had flown hither and thither over the city watching the horizon toward the east and made it almost impossible for any hostile aircraft to approach.

The fact that France intends to mobilize her forces for the last time is indicated by a bill to be introduced in parliament tomorrow permitting men who have failed to present themselves for their term of compulsory military service to join the army now without liability to punishment.

The government is granting to each adult member of a soldier's family about 28 cents daily and about 17 cents to each child.

AMERICANS MAY ENLIST.

Some Americans here have offered to fight for France and a suggestion has been made that a corps of Americans should be organized here.

The streets of the French capital today presented a deserted aspect. All the motor omnibuses and most of the taxicabs had disappeared, having been requisitioned by the army, while a large proportion of the men had gone to join their regiments.

Up to the present time Paris is being lighted at night as usual, but this cannot be continued, owing to the lack of coal. Construction work has ceased. Hundreds of buildings which had been partially constructed have been abandoned for the present, as also has been the work on the new underground railroad.

Today a captain who was carrying his equipment along the street stopped a horse cab and asked the driver to take him to the eastern railroad terminus.

The driver refused, whereupon a crowd of by-standers picked up the captain, placed him in the vehicle, pulled the driver from his seat, and rolled him in the street, while a man from the crowd jumped up and drove the officer off to the station.

GERMAN STORE PILLAGED.

The pillage of a German jewelry store in Paris and other incidents of a more serious nature, particularly raids against the stores of those merchants who have raised the prices of necessities, caused the prefect of police today to place an appeal to Parisians to maintain order. Vigorous measures are to be taken against dealers raising their prices to exorbitant rates.

Special trains have been reserved by the authorities for the transportation to Paris of foodstuffs, particularly milk. A decree was issued threatening with severe measures any one attempting to raise the price of food.

URGES GUARDED PRESS.

An appeal to the press, issued this morning, asks the newspapers to use caution in publishing news about the war which might help the enemy. It recalls the imprudent revelations made in 1870 and the great aid afforded in this way to Germany at that time, and declares that any disclosure, particularly of the military authorities, renders the offender liable to a charge of treason.

In the neighborhood of the American embassy crowds of Americans gathered seeking passports or identification papers. The ambassador gave all of them certificates bearing a large red seal, declaring that the bearer was an American citizen and giving his home address and profession.

All telegrams were refused at the postoffices in Paris for a period today, and it is assumed that the difficulties in the transmission of news and private dispatches will rapidly increase.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS TO WAR.

Agree at Mass Meeting to Defend Country and Attempt No Repairs for Slaying of Juarez.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—At a mass meeting of Socialists held today it was unanimously resolved that they should help defend their country and attempt no reprisals for the killing by Raoul Villain last Friday of Jean Jaures, the Socialist leader in the chamber of deputies.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

COLUMBIA, New York, New York.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, New York, New York.

EUROPA, New York, New York.

FREDERICK VII., New York, New York.

ROCHESTER, New York, New York.

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GERMAN TROOPS INVADE BELGIUM, SEIZING TOWNS?

Action Taken After Ultimatum of Kaiser Is Answered with Refusal.

DENIED IN ONE REPORT.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3.—According to the newspaper Etote Belge, German troops have reached Visse, on the River Meuse, only twelve miles northeast of Liège. Another report says that the Germans have not crossed the Belgian frontier, but are operating northeast of Liège.

The German ultimatum to Belgium, presented at 7 p. m. Sunday, stated that Germany had learned of the presence of large bodies of French soldiers preparing to operate from Givet by way of Namur. Germany consequently had been obliged to adopt measures of defense and begged the Belgian government to allow before 1 a. m. Monday whether Belgium was prepared to facilitate the German operations.

Refusal Made by Belgium.

The Belgian government replied, saying it was much surprised at the ultimatum made by Germany, as it had received formal assurances from France concerning the neutrality of Belgium. Moreover, Belgium had too high a sense of its dignity and interest to accede to such demands.

Belgium therefore refused definitely to do anything to facilitate the German operations and protested against any violations of its territory, being resolved by all the means in its power energetically to defend its neutrality, which had been guaranteed by various treaties and by the king of Prussia himself.

The Solr says another German note has been received by Belgium in response to Belgium's reply to Germany's ultimatum, and that negotiations between the two countries are proceeding.

Financial Panic in Capital.

A state of financial panic has been provoked by the ultimatum, and the impossibility of changing any paper money leading to many complications. Tonight the Banque Nationale, which had been besieged by thousands of persons who feared their notes would be refused payment, announced it would cash all notes fully. It is minting \$20,000,000 in gold pieces.

There has been a frantic scramble for gold and silver coins. Yesterday, the last day of the year, the Banque Nationale had issued 150,000 railway tickets have been issued for Germany.

There is talk of removing the archives and court from Brussels to Antwerp. The king held three cabinet councils today.

Martial Law in Antwerp.

ANTWERP, Belgium, Aug. 3.—Martial law was proclaimed here today and all business was at once suspended.

German Troops at Arlon.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Paris today says German troops have taken possession of the Belgian town of Arlon.

Man Killed by Gas.

On the 10th of 1874 London street was reported to have been killed by gas. Death is believed to have been accidental.

Trouble Ahead for Austria.

"The meager reports of where Austria already has hands, show that Austria has found full support for a while. But the reports of the Austrians are not so encouraging. It is believed that the Austrians are not so strong as they appear to be."

"Strategically, Russia's entire position is very weak. The Austrians are not so strong as they appear to be. The Austrians are not so strong as they appear to be."

"But in this European war not forget the value of the Russian fleet. In moving the Russian fleet to the Baltic is a move further than the Austrians are able to make. The Russian fleet is a great asset to the Russian empire. The Russian fleet is a great asset to the Russian empire."

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The king says another German note has been received by Belgium in response to Belgium's reply to Germany's ultimatum and that negotiations between the two countries are proceeding.

Financial Panic in Capital.
A state of financial panic has prevailed here for the last two days, the absolute impossibility of changing any paper money leading to many complications. Tonight the Banque Nationale, which had been besieged by thousands of persons who feared their notes would be refused payment, announced it would cash all notes fully. It is minting \$20,000,000 in gold pieces.

There has been a frantic crowd from Ostend. Eight thousand persons left there yesterday, and during the last few days 150,000 railway tickets have been issued for Germany.

There is talk of removing the archives and court from Brussels to Antwerp. The king held three cabinet councils today.

Martial Law in Antwerp.
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German Troops at Arlon.
LONDON, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Paris today says German troops have taken possession of the Belgian town of Arlon.

Man Killed by Gas.
OTTO Schoppe, of 1624 Loomis street was asphyxiated by gas in his bedroom yesterday. Death is believed to have been accidental.

Safety
Savings deposited in the First Trust and Savings Bank on or before August 6 are allowed interest from the first of August.

James B. Forgan, President
Emile K. Boist, Vice-Pres.
Ground Floor, First
National Bank Building
Monroe Street, Cor. Dearborn

**Lyon & Healy's New
Leland Piano**

This splendid Upright is made in the new Lyon & Healy factory at Healy street (Fullerton Avenue). The design is one of the handsomest on the market. Choice of beautiful figured mahogany, fancy oak or walnut.

We believe the Leland to be the greatest piano value ever shown in Chicago. Fully guaranteed in every way. Introductory price, \$225. Easily equal to pianos selling elsewhere for \$300.

Sold on easy monthly payments when it is not convenient to pay cash.

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Wabash Avenue and Adams St.

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GOAL OF GERMANY IS RUSS CAPITAL; WELL ON THE WAY

Kaiser's Fleet Far Superior
to Czar's; Program of
Invasion Forecast.

SHIPS' GUNS TO AID ARMY

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—(Special.)—Officers of the general staff, those in the war college, and members of the general staff of the navy today were unanimous in their opinion that the Kaiser's military expert yesterday forecast Germany's strategy in the present European war perfectly.

The developments of the last twenty-four hours only serve to strengthen his view that Germany, by a swift move, has seized possession of the Baltic, and while maintaining along the French border is devoting its entire strength to an assault on Russia.

Russ Capital Germany's Goal.
Press dispatches today, the expert said tonight, "indicate that Germany now has its main fleet in the Baltic, together with those merchant vessels which were in European ports at the time hostilities became inevitable. They also indicate that Germany is invading Russia. There can be only one goal for that invasion and that goal is St. Petersburg."

"Germany's fleet is far superior to the Russian fleet, which already has retreated into the Gulf of Finland, according to the reports. Today Germany can sweep the entire Baltic coast line of Russia and it has begun to sweep it already, as the reports of the attack on Libau show."

Preparing to Land Troops.
"We do not know yet whether Germany has landed its troops at some place on the Russian coast, preparatory to the land movements. This may or may not have occurred. If it has not, its fleet is still steaming along, driving all opposition before it, for the purpose of covering the embarkation of troops at the most convenient point near St. Petersburg. That the German army can be landed and protected from the Russian fleet is one of the certainties of the war."

"What is Russia doing meanwhile? Reports do not indicate. There are some dispatches of fighting between the Russian and German along the frontier between the two countries."

Trouble Ahead for Austria.
"The meager reports from Austria, where Austria already has made its advance, show that Austria will have its hands full there for a while at least. Serbia has demonstrated that by skillful retreating it will be able to hold off the Austrians temporarily."

"Strategically, Russia should, in my estimation, swing its entire force northwards, leaving only enough troops along the Austrian border to protect it against invasion by the Austrians."

"Russia, in moving its troops from Moscow to St. Petersburg, has to carry them further than the entire German army has to carry them from Paris to the empire. The distance from Warsaw to St. Petersburg is greater than the distance from Kiel."

Master Stroke by Germany.
"Germany apparently has played a master stroke right at the start. Even if England and France join Russia in the fight against Germany now they must play a waiting game. Germany has so little frontage on the Atlantic they can do little damage there. The frontier between Germany and France is almost impregnable on both sides."

"By continuing to send small forces of soldiers across the line into France Germany will keep the French on the defensive for the time being. Should Germany attempt an invasion of France now, however, the army would be eaten up."

"England, apparently, has been eliminated from the time being. It will be an impossibility to get the English fleet into the Baltic if the Germans take the precaution to mine the narrow passages between the Baltic and the North sea. That it took this precaution now one doubts."

What England Can Do.
"Of course England can seize the mouth of the Elbe on the Atlantic. It can cover the landing of French troops there. France contemplates a German invasion. Also England can protect Belgium against German invasion and it can do whatever it desires with the Netherlands."

"But England's hope for a crucial engagement between its fleet and the German navy appears to have been vain. The Kaiser by sending his entire fleet into the Baltic has given himself a tremendous strategic advantage over Russia."

"Of course there is a chance that England may force its way into the Baltic, in which event the entire course of things will be changed. It is doubtful if it will risk immediately, however."

Germany Faces Food Problem.
"Another phase of the situation presents itself, though, in the manner in which Germany has withdrawn itself from the rest of the world in its effort to strike a toiling blow at Russia. It will be practically impossible for the Kaiser to get any foodstuffs into his empire after this week. He must have his member nations at least for his whole population in order to carry out his plan of campaign, and it is doubtful if he has enough."

Prize War Ships of French Fleet; Germany's Flotilla of Torpedo Boats.



Hymn Before Action.

BY RUDYARD KIPPLING.
(Poet of Militarism in England.)

The earth is full of anger,
The seas are dark with wrath,
The Nations in their harness
Go up against our path:
Ere yet we loose the legions—
Ere yet we draw the blade,
Jehovah of the Thunders,
Lord God of Battles, aid!

High lust and forward bearing,
Proud heart, rebellious brow,
Deaf ear and soul uncaring,
We seek Thy mercy now!
The sinner that forswore Thee
The fool that passed Thee by,
Our times are known before Thee:
Lord, grant us strength to die!

From panic, pride and terror
Revenge that knows no rein,
Light haste and lawless error,
Protect us yet again.
Cloak Thou our underserving,
Make firm the shuddering breath,
In silence and unswerving
To haste Thy lesser death!

E'en now we face the fray—
As thou didst help our fathers,
Help Thou our host today!
Fulfilled of signs and wonders
In life, in death made clear—
Jehovah of the Thunders,
Lord God of Battles, hear!

traitors of Belgium, the French can march through Belgium on their way to Germany.

Early Clash Expected.
"The first great clash undoubtedly will come between the German and Russian troops and between the German and Russian Baltic fleets, unless there is a sudden change in the situation as will precipitate a battle there."

"The most uncertain element in the situation now is the Russian army. It is quite possible that the mobilization began some time ago and that already a sufficient force is concentrated near St. Petersburg to defend that city successfully from attack by land."

PRINCE WANTS TO FIGHT.
Barred Because Family Once Ruled France, Bonaparte Volunteers Anyway.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Prince Roland Bonaparte, a former lieutenant of infantry in the French army and a member of the French Institute, who is 56 years of age, offered in a letter sent to President Poincaré today to serve in the army, although he said, he realizes that the law prohibits the princes of a family once reigning in France from enlisting. The prince also puts his several homes at the disposal of the government. The police today began arresting strangers in Paris as suspects.

ON THE BATTLE SIDE LINES.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chargé Lorrillard at Buenos Aires reported that on account of the European situation business was paralyzed in the Argentine capital, but that there is no panic.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Illinois Central railroad instructed its Memphis office to receive no export freight for shipment via Hamburg, American steamers.

HAVANA.—The British cruiser Berwick left here Sunday night with all its lights extinguished.

QUENEC.—The port of Quebec was placed in charge of the militia and a set of protective regulations. All buyers and channel lights have been removed. The regulations forbid all persons approaching government ships or dry docks.

THINKS BRITAIN MUST FIGHT NOW

Admiral Mahan Says England Should Throw Fleet Against Germany.

ITALY OUGHT TO HELP.

Quogue, N. Y., Aug. 3.—(Special.)—Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired, the foremost authority on naval affairs, asserted today that Great Britain must at once throw its preponderant fleet against Germany for the chief purpose of maintaining its own position as a world power. For England, he said, it is a question, if it remains out of the war, of sacrificing its empire in the next generation to the interest of this generation.

Admiral Mahan similarly holds the unusual view that Italy must join the war within a week's time, not as a partner of the triple alliance but as an ally of France and Russia. Italy must take this step, he said, and hold the Austrians in check for the salvation of the Balkans, which are already threatened by Turkey and sure to be the prey of the Turks unless the Austrian navy can be kept from the waters of Greece. He said:

"The aggressive insolence of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia, taken with the concession by the latter of all the demands except those for railways for national self-respect, indicate that the real cause of the war is other than set forth by the ultimatum."

Fear of the Slav.
"Knowing from past experience how the matter must be viewed by Russia, it is incredible that Austria would have ventured on the ultimatum unless assured beforehand of the consent of Germany to the inference is irresistible that the substance of the ultimatum was the pretext for a war already determined on as soon as plausible occasion offered."

"The cause of this predetermination is to be found in the growing strength of Russia, recovering from its war with Japan. With the known deficiencies of French armaments, which were recently admitted, the moment was auspicious for striking down France and Russia before they regained strength. The motives are to be found in Austria's apprehension of the growing Slav power in the south and that of Germany concerning Russia on the east."

"Germany's procedure is to overwhelm at once by concentrated preparation and impetuous momentum. If it fails in this it is less able to sustain prolonged aggression, as was indicated in the Franco-Prussian war during and after the siege of Paris."

Can Hold Up Commerce.
"The British fleet, which is superior to that of Germany, has the power to prevent all commerce under the German flag, and, by blockade, to close against neutral all the rivers properly German except those emptying into the Baltic. The British fleet is not strong enough to force blockade in both Baltic and North seas. The Rhine, emptying through neutral Holland, cannot be blocked."

"If the first German rush proves decisive or prolonged, the financial pressure thus in the power of Great Britain may determine the issue of the war. Germany's fleet to fight, in which case the issue will be determined by battle."

"If Germany succeeds in doing both France and Russia, it gains a superb position, and which may enable it to build up its sea force equal or superior to that of Great Britain."

In that case the world will be confronted by the naval power of a state not like Great Britain, ruled with territory, but one eager and ambitious for expansion."

Powers Shroud Moves in European War in Secrecy.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

What has happened since the government seized the telegraph and cable lines and cut the continent from the rest of the world?

It is possible to get some idea of what has taken place in Germany, at least, where war has been made the most highly organized business in the world. Picture, in the first place, a little country, only three-quarters as large as the single state of Texas. Pack into that small territory 65,000,000 people. If all the inhabitants of the United States were jammed into Texas the crowding would be only a little more dense.

Out from the war office in Berlin to army depots all over the country goes the order calling the men of the first army reserve to the colors. That means that 800,000 young men, from 22 to 27 years old, must instantly stop their work, lay down their tools, quit their families and report at a given hour and at a given place for active duty under arms.

650,000 Ready in Peace.
Already, on a peace footing, there are 650,000 men in the barracks. The men of the first reserve, all of whom have had at least two years of military training, will bring the number up to nearly a million and a quarter trained soldiers.

On the same day orders of a different color have been sent out all over the empire calling to the army depots the 600,000 additional men of the landwehr, or second line army. They range in age from 27 to 35 years and are also men who have a thorough military training.

Here are already 1,250,000 trained soldiers ready for action, and of the total number not more than one or two in a thousand are unable to read or write. In case of great emergency, such as the present, orders also will be issued for the mobilization of the landsturm, or home guard, consisting of all former soldiers between the ages of 30 and 45.

Business Gives Way.
Business—except the great business of war—will have already largely stopped. The government has seized not only the telegraph and cable lines, but it has taken possession also of all the railroad lines. Ordinary freight and passenger service is entirely discontinued. The usual train schedule is simply thrown away. In its stead a schedule of war trains, carefully prepared and ready in the war office, is put into effect.

After an army is mobilized it must concentrate as quickly as possible at the points from which it can most speedily strike a crushing blow at the enemy. How quickly that may be depends entirely on how rapidly troops and supply trains can be run over the railroad lines in the desired direction.

There is no business problem so difficult and complex as that of mobilizing and moving an army of 500,000 or a million men, with the possible fate of an empire depending on the saving of twenty-four hours in the process.

And not the men alone must be gathered and transported. First of all the companies must be gathered into battalions, the battalions into regiments, the regiments into brigades, and the brigades into army corps. On a war footing the German army contains twenty-five army corps, each with an enrollment of about 50,000 men.

Supplies Go Along.
Accompany each little unit must go, on the supply trains, the proper amount of ammunition, of food and clothing, of drugs and surgical appliances. There must be for each brigade the established proportion of cavalry, the right number of field guns, horses, and supply wagons, automobiles, bicycles, motorcycles, ambulances, and so on.

Gold at High Premium BOUGHT BY INDIVIDUALS.
Persons Who Have Relatives in War-Rent Districts to Send Yellow Metal to Bring Them Home.

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One man went the rounds of the business houses in the loop district exchanging paper and silver for gold. He carried a leather sack well filled with the yellow coins, and seemed willing to pay a premium for any gold coin.

"My wife and family are in France," he said, "and letters of credit or money certificates are valueless. I shall send as much gold coin to them as I can collect, by insured express. Gold is the only money that is accepted over there now, and steamers pass for New York sell at a high premium."

TO GUARANTEE WAR RISKS.
British Government Accedes to London Corn Trade Association's Request, Report.

New York, Aug. 3.—The New York produce exchange today received a cable message from the London Corn Trade Association as follows:

"Arranged British government guarantee war risks on existing contracts for recovery account."

CANADA'S BELGIANS WILD FOR CHANCE AT GERMANY.

Beauregard Montreal Consulate Clamoring to Be Sent Home—Germans, Recalled, Can't Go.

Montreal, Aug. 3.—Stirring scenes were enacted today at the offices of the Belgian consulate, Clarence De Bois, where Belgians congregated, demanding to be sent back to fight the Germans.

The men were furious at the reported aid of the Germans into Belgium and were literally clamoring to be sent back. The German consulate in this city has received official instructions giving notice of the recall from Canada of all Germans liable for military service. How they are to leave Canada is a problem, however, as they cannot go by ship from a Canadian port, and if they endeavor to cross the border into the United States they may be held up by the immigration authorities.

VOLVA SEES CLOSE OF AGE.
Overseer of Zion Declares That European War Is the Battle Cloud of Armageddon.

Wilbur Glenn Volva, overseer of the religious colony of Zion City, issued a statement on the significance of the European war yesterday. He said the battle clouds of Armageddon.

"The signs of the times are so plain and so simple," said Volva, "that a little child can understand them."

"The sign of today are so unmistakable that any student of Bible history can see that the close of this age is upon us. The great battle of Armageddon, when the dead slain in battle will be from one end of the earth to the other, is near."

"SUICIDE" BAND ZEPPELIN PERIL

Roland Garros Pledged to Die for France's Glory, Says Chicago Friend.

CARRIED OUT HIS PACT.

The fate of Roland Garros, who made a deliberate sacrifice of his own life Sunday to destroy the German army dirigible and send its crew to death, confirms the most terrifying suspicion Germany has ever dared to entertain concerning the organization and purpose of the aerial corps of the French army.

This is the assertion of Capt. H. B. Wild, veteran aviator, who lives at 6033 University avenue. Capt. Wild was the third licensed pilot in the United States, was the first to fly a heavier-than-air machine over Chicago and has flown in most of the capitals of Europe. He knew Garros well.

Knows Meaning of "Fourth Arm."
"By Garros' feat the Kaiser now knows just what the 'fourth arm' of France's military organization is," said Capt. Wild. "It comprises a band of men bound by the strongest oath ever administered to a soldier. As I recall it now, there are fifteen of these men, each pledged to give his life just as Garros did to avenge the ancient enemy of the tricolor, Germany."

Gets Tip on Corps' Purpose.
"I got my first tip as to the real purpose of the French flying corps at Belmont Park, N. Y., in 1910. I was flying there at the first international aero meet ever held in America. One night Charles K. Hamilton, Israel Ludlow, John Moisant, Garros, and another of two of the boys were sitting in the Hotel Astor chatting about aviation in general."

Ludlow, poor fellow, just had recovered from a fall which paralyzed him from the hips down. He was on crutches. He had been telling us that if he had obeyed his wife and kept out of the flying game he would have been a well man. Then I remarked that my wife had been after me to get out of it."

Says He'll Leave No Wife.
"Mendina Garros was sitting not saying a word. Some one asked him if he was in love. 'Whether I am or not I shall never marry,' said he. 'I have a service to perform for France and when I die I shall leave no wife.'

"The conversation veered around, as it inevitably does when there are Frenchmen in the crowd, to military aeroplanes."

"To French flies personal achievement means almost a secondary consideration. Their first thought always is, How can they render service to France? And that is the same as saying, How can they deal destruction to Germany?"

Predicts Wrecking Zeppelins.
"During the conversation Garros made this remark, which stuck to me: 'My case all are for the glory of France. All my experiments have an ultimate end. Some day I intend to wreck every Zeppelin Germany ever had.'

"Roland and I were good friends, and the next time I met him in Paris, where I was doing some exhibition flying, we had more talks. His statements amazed me. I questioned him for details, and he told some things I could scarcely believe. But in the light of Garros' feat they must be so."

"I lost a friend and a pal when Roland Garros gave up his life, but I expect to lose more friends in the profession before this year is over."

GERMAN LINER QUILTS GOTHAM; ORDERS SECRET

Kronprinz Wilhelm Said to Carry Coal to Cruiser Off the Harbor.

FRENCH REQUISITION SHIP

New York, Aug. 3.—Slipping quietly out of port tonight, its superstructure painted gray, with 6,000 tons of coal and no passengers on board, the German liner Kronprinz Wilhelm may be carrying fuel to the German cruiser Dresden, said to be not far outside Sandy Hook. It is known the wireless station at Sayville, Long Island, has been working with a German war vessel, probably not many miles off shore.

As required by maritime regulations, the Kronprinz Wilhelm took out clearance papers, ostensibly for Bremen, and it was intimated in quarters supposed to be well informed, that it would endeavor to make that port by taking a northerly route and passing around the northerly end of Scotland.

Up to the Commander.
Whether it might really do after passing out of the harbor, however, was a question for the commander to determine after he had read his orders, which, according to interpretation of port officials at the steamship pier, were to be opened after the vessel had passed Sandy Hook.

Mystery shrouded the liner's preparations for departure and its actual sailing. On its forward deck it carried a large boat, big enough to contain a naval gun of considerable power. The vessel was constructed for possible use as a German naval reserve unit in case of emergency and its built-in structure was so designed that it could be raised and lowered in the event of firing a gun such as the case might have contained.

Deny Ship Is Fighter.
The German Lloyd officials denied, however, the vessels had been secretly fitted out for fighting purposes. The box on deck was declared to contain an extra crank shaft. The ship was so fully loaded that it could not be lowered and it settled three feet deeper into the water than when ordinarily loaded. It can travel at twenty-five knots an hour.

When the North German Lloyd line let it be known that it was carrying the vessel was to leave port it was said it would not sail before midnight or late. Four hours before this time, however, the Kronprinz left the pier and steamed down the harbor.

Another war move in connection with shipping in this port was taken today when the French government requisitioned the steamer Hochambau, which arrived here tonight, by ordering the French line vessel turned over to the French consul at once. The Hochambau will become a French transport, it is believed.

Many Lines Tied Up.
The White Star line said tonight, however, that it would not promise to send ships out. The French line accepted requisitions, but not money. The Lorraine of this line was expected tonight to sail Wednesday, and the St. Paul of the American line, crowded almost to the rails, on Friday. The American and White Star lines announced that their vessels would not touch at Cherbourg. Tomorrow's sailing of the Lusitania, under American government contract to carry mail, was canceled today. This will be the first delay of mails to Europe.

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PROTECTING HER TRADE TO DRAW U. S. INTO WAR?

Opening American Registry
to Foreign Ships May
Be Resented.

SUCH A BILL BEING PASSED

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The possibility that the United States may be drawn into the European war through measures taken to protect American foreign trade under the peculiar circumstances which are likely to obtain is giving the administration cause for grave concern.

While congress was considering today the proposed legislation removing restrictions from the American registry of vessels now flying foreign flags the question of the degree of protection which the United States is disposed to give to vessels thus acquired becomes a vital one. The house of representatives passed the administration emergency measure, permitting the transfer of foreign vessels to American ownership, by the terms of which it is proposed to place a sufficient number of merchant craft under the flag of the United States to carry the exportations of this country during the war and afterward.

See a Merchant Marine. Friends of the measure see in the legislation an opportunity to build up an American merchant marine, provided vessels thus acquired remain under the flag of this country.

How the belligerent nations are likely to treat such vessels transferred to a neutral flag to avoid capture in war is a question that is troubling the administration. It is conceivable that a belligerent might refuse to recognize such transfers as valid and seize the vessels if found to be carrying contraband of war, as construed by the captor. In that event it would be up to the United States to protect with its navy vessels so transferred. It might become necessary for the American fleet to convoy merchant vessels carrying supplies of the United States liable to seizure. The possibility of the United States becoming involved in the war lies in the chance of a clash between American warships and the fighting craft of belligerents over the status of these merchant vessels.

England's Action an Issue. If, however, England and France get into the fight there will be less danger of involving the United States in this way. For those European nations will rule the Atlantic and will protect all American commerce not destined to their foes.

Although favoring the pending emergency merchant marine legislation, President Wilson is decidedly loath to bring an "emergency" merchant marine. The action is taken because of the crisis brought on by the European war.

The delegation will consist of the following: John J. Arnold, C. E. Kremer, Cornelius Lynde, Thomas L. Stitt, H. W. Ackhoff.

The appointment of the delegation was authorized at a special meeting of the executive committee of the association held Monday. At the same meeting the following resolution proposed by the foreign trade committee was adopted: "Resolved, That the Chicago Association of Commerce upon the recommendation of its foreign trade committee urges upon the congress of the United States the immediate enactment of such legislation as will most readily procure the registration under the American flag of such vessels as are not now admitted to registration and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of commerce."

This resolution was wired President Wilson, Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield, J. W. Alexander, chairman of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries of the house of representatives.

CONNAUGHT TO STAY ON JOB. Governor General of Canada Will Not Be Relieved Pending Strife in Europe.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 3.—The Duke of Connaught's term as governor general of Canada is likely to be extended and the arrival of the Prince of Teck deferred if the hazardous condition of affairs in Europe continues.

Also, there is strong objection from certain senators who believe a number of vessels will enter the American registry for the purpose of remaining there permanently, thus depriving American shipbuilders of the opportunity of building those vessels which fly the American flag. The president is hopeful, however, that these differences may be smoothed out tomorrow and that some sort of a measure can be passed.

Provides Naval Liners. The secretary of the navy was given authority today in a bill passed by the senate to establish naval lines of ships to carry passengers, mail, and freight to South American countries and to Europe. The measure was introduced by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts.

Thirty-fifth Year. Note These Points. We permanently remove the cause for the liquor and drug in all cases and the cause of the physical and mental condition.

Our methods are humane and scientific. We do not use any drugs, and our treatment is simple. Our charges are reasonable. All our business, including correspondence, is handled in the most efficient manner. Write for free illustrated booklet, which will tell you all about our system.

The Keeley Institute, Dwight, Illinois. CHICAGO OFFICE, 600 Madison Bldg., 20 W. Monroe St., Tel. Central 6333.

The Harvest Promises to Be Good.

BY EMIL HOLAREK.



CHICAGO BUSINESS MEN WANT NEW SHIPPING LAW.

Association of Commerce Delegation Goes to Washington Today to Appeal to Congress.

The Chicago Association of Commerce will send a delegation today to Washington to present to congress recommendations that immediate legislation be enacted to procure registration under the American flag of vessels not now admitted to registration for the purpose of creating an "emergency" merchant marine. The action is taken because of the crisis brought on by the European war.

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AUSTRIAN GUNS CONTINUE TO BOMBARD BELGRADE.

Heavy Cannonade Does Much Damage to Serbian Capital—Hard Fighting on Frontier.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] NISH, Aug. 3.—It is announced here officially that the Austrian bombardment of Belgrade continues despite Austrian denials. Much damage has been caused by the fire of the big guns on the Serbian capital. Several of the legations have been struck by shells and many persons have been killed.

In consequence of Austria's failure to notify the inhabitants before the bombardment, non-combatants had not time to leave the city.

Hard Fighting in Serbia. VIENNA, Aug. 3.—The Militaerische Rundschau states that serious fighting is in progress on the River Drina. Bands of Serbian volunteers who are attempting to cross the river are opposed by Austro-Hungarian frontier guards. The Serbians fired on their own river boats, killing and injuring many men.

Servians Invading Austria? LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Daily Express publishes a dispatch from its correspondent at Athens saying that Serbian troops are advancing into Austrian territory.

The dispatch adds that the Turks and Bulgarian armies are mobilizing and that Roumania will be obliged to mobilize.

BALK METZ CHOLERA DEATHS. French Doctors Who Try to Poison German Wells Court-Martialed and Shot.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Telegrams from the chief of the German general staff received at the German embassy here assert that a French doctor with two assistants tried to poison the wells near Metz with cholera microbes.

The doctor was tried by court martial and then shot.

Another French party, according to the same source of information, endeavored to blow up a strategic tunnel near Colmar on the Moselle. All were shot.

U. S. PEACE PARTY IN PARIS. Prof. Graham Taylor, Chicago, One of Fifteen Delegates to Church Union Meeting.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 3.—A cablegram announcing the safe arrival in Paris of fifteen American delegates to the meeting of the Church Peace union, which was to have been held at Constance, was received at the office of the Congressionalist today from its editor, the Rev. Dr. Howard A. Bridgman. Other members of the party included Prof. Graham Taylor of Chicago, the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton of Brooklyn, the Rev. Peter Almsley of Baltimore, and the Rev. John W. Hamblin of this city, one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church.

MANUFACTURERS EXTEND HELPING HAND TO WILSON.

Illinois Association Will Hold a Meeting Friday to Take Action on Grave Conditions.

The Illinois Manufacturers' association will meet on Friday at a luncheon at the Hotel La Salle to plan action to support the administration in meeting conditions raised by the European war.

"What is expected of the American manufacturer, and what can be done to strengthen the hands of the administration at Washington at this time, will be discussed at a conference of the members of the Illinois Manufacturers' association in this city Friday noon. Our purpose is to give its mental and physical support to the country's banks. During the day it responded to requests from national currency associations in various parts of the nation and put in the hands of express companies millions in Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency.

Secretary McAdoo returned from his Sunday night conference with New York bankers, took up the thread of financial developments, and announced that he had the utmost confidence in the ability of the government and the banks to take care of the situation as it exists or may arise.

It was pointed out that at present the outflow of American gold to Europe had stopped and that there can be little doubt that American trade with Europe would be a normal and reassuring reaction within a short time.

Treasury officials admit that all international banking relations have been practically suspended and they are deeply concerned about the outcome.

Relief, they declare, can only come from England and France, and unless these two allies can obtain command of the sea they do not see any relief in sight for the foreign exchange market.

Seeks Means of Shipment. Mr. McAdoo indicated the conviction among New York bankers that one vital factor in the international situation, and through it in the domestic one, is that of finding a sure and orderly means of transportation between this country and abroad. It is admitted that the importance of this matter is impossible.

The secretary conferred with Festus J. Wade of St. Louis this afternoon and it is understood that the suggestion came from him that the state banks which have signified their willingness to join the regional banks, or do signify within the next fifteen days, be permitted to take out this currency.

The department is going forward with the distribution of the \$24,000,000 promised the banks of the south and west for the crop movement period. No appeal for an increase of this fund has been made.

New Bank System Soon. Treasury officials are making every preparation to launch the federal reserve banking system as soon as the senate confirms two members of the reserve board.

The stage has been reached where about the only move necessary before formal opening of the reserve banks in twelve cities is the naming of three directors for each bank by the reserve board, the renting of proper quarters, and employment of the necessary clerical force.

WAR MAY FORCE RAISING TAXES

Restricted Imports Likely to Necessitate Lifting Internal Revenue.

CONGRESSMEN CONFER.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—Administration leaders conferred today with congressional leaders on the methods which may have to be pursued to maintain the revenues of the government. Notwithstanding Majority Leader Underwood's optimistic statement last night, to the effect that there will be no need for a bond issue or for war time taxes, the opinion prevailed at the capital today that there will be urgent need for increased revenues.

Representative Rainey of Illinois, member of the ways and means committee, after attending these conferences, expressed the opinion that the internal revenue taxes will have to be doubled and special import taxes laid on articles coming from the tropics and the orient, which are out of the present war zone.

Urges Heavier Liquor Tax. "The present tax on whisky, beer, and other liquors can be doubled," said Mr. Rainey, "with practically no decrease in the consumption. At least \$30,000,000 annually can be added to the revenues by abolishing the present outlay laws and forcing the distillers to pay a tax on the full amount of whisky which goes into bond."

Taxes can be increased on cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco. "I do not favor a bond issue, unless it becomes absolutely necessary. I do not think it necessary if we look for every available source of revenue by taxation which will not injure the public at large. Stamp taxes on commercial instruments and taxes on amusements also will produce much money."

Doubts Income Tax Figures. Mr. Rainey questioned Mr. Underwood's statement that there will be a revenue of at least \$100,000,000 from the income tax this year.

"The European war," said Mr. Rainey, "undoubtedly will reduce many of the large incomes. We cannot tax incomes smaller than those now taxed. Our taxes on the large incomes are equal to those of every other country in the world. Not only will individual incomes be affected, but corporation incomes will be reduced also until the firms begin to ascertain where they can place their products to advantage."

CHICAGOAN HAS 80 CENTS. Mrs. Rasmussen, Wife of Merchant, Arrives in London from Paris Almost "Broke."

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Aug. 3.—Mrs. Thorvald Rasmussen of Chicago, whose husband is president of the National Tea company, is a refugee here from Paris. She says she feels lucky to get to London with 80 cents in cash.

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BILLION IN CASH TO TIDE U. S. OVER.

[Continued from first page.]

government against the new issue a gold reserve of not less than 5 per cent, and that the new notes shall be apportioned geographically.

Banks in the New York district, for instance, may issue only a sum proportionate to 125 per cent of their capital and surplus. In that way the new circulation is expected to be distributed throughout the country, caring for local banking needs and industries.

House Follows Senate Lead. The house considered and passed the emergency currency act today, following the lead taken by the senate last week. The bill was sent back to the senate this afternoon and on motion of Chairman Owen of the senate banking and currency committee it was sent to a conference committee, the senate conferees being Senators Owen, Hitchcock, and Nelson and the house conferees Representatives Glass, Korbly, and Hayes.

The principal difference between the two branches of congress—the amount of the issue to be permitted—soon was settled. The house had provided for no limitation on this emergency circulation, while the senate had fixed the limit at 100 per cent of capital and surplus.

Agree on Compromise. Out of this divergence of opinion the conferees compromised on 125 per cent, with a limitation in the requirement by the secretary of the treasury, in his discretion, of not less than 5 per cent of a gold reserve for redemption purposes.

If the state banks and trust companies avail themselves of the privilege the total of the emergency circulation may be increased above the figures stated, which are based upon the national banks' capital and surplus.

It is the opinion of the treasury officers and the leaders in congress that many of the banks of the country will not avail themselves of the privileges, and this applies particularly to the banks of the west and middle west, where there is not likely to be such a heavy demand for money as upon banks in eastern cities.

Will Help Nation's Banks. The treasury department continued to give its mental and physical support to the country's banks. During the day it responded to requests from national currency associations in various parts of the nation and put in the hands of express companies millions in Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency.

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U. S. Should Help World. "I want to have the pride of feeling that America stands ready with calmness of thought and steadiness of purpose to help the rest of the world. And we can do it and reap a great permanent glory out of doing it, provided we all co-operate to see that nobody loses his head."

"I know from my conference with the secretary of the treasury, who is in close touch with the financial situation throughout the country, that there is no cause for alarm."

ILLINOISANS IN WAR ZONE. One Hundred State University Faculty Members Now Detained in Europe's Storm Center.

Champaign, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—One hundred members of the University of Illinois faculty are among the Americans detained in Europe. Many of them are in the storm center. This institution will be severely handicapped if any large number should be unable to return by September. In Germany are Dr. N. C. Brooks, Prof. Otto Rahn, Prof. W. A. Oldfather, Prof. Otto Rahn, Prof. H. H. Stork, C. L. Stewart, and E. O. Staples, burser. Prof. Hahn is a citizen of Germany and may be impressed for war. Vice President Kinley is in Switzerland and Dean Clark and party members on the continent.

Awes Kills Little Girl. Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 3.—Margaret Justin, 8, was struck and killed tonight at Lincoln by an automobile driven by Earl Steen.

WILSON PLEADS "REMAIN CALM"

Says U. S. Finances Will Be Cared For During European Crisis.

TRUTH IN WAR NEWS.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—President Wilson looked worn and haggard this morning as the correspondents trooped into his office for the semi-weekly conference.

The strain and the tremendous burden he has been carrying for the last week has drawn deep lines of care across his face. He began at once—and without a question being asked—to speak of the situation and the plea to the country which he made was that the people of America shall remain calm and self-possessed in the face of the crisis that is unsettling the minds of the people on the other side of the Atlantic.

Necessary Not to Excite. "It is extremely necessary, it is manifestly necessary in the present state of affairs on the other side of the water," he said, "that you should be extremely careful not to add in any way to the excitement. Of course the European world is in a highly excited state of mind, but the excitement ought not to spread to the United States."

"So far as we are concerned this crisis is no cause for excitement. There is great inconvenience for the time being in the money market, and in our exchanges, and temporarily, in the handling of our crops, but America is absolutely prepared to meet the financial situation and to straighten everything out without any material difficulty. The only thing that can possibly prevent it is an unreasonable apprehension and excitement."

Urges Care in Reports. "If I might make a suggestion to you, gentlemen, therefore, I would urge you not to give currency to any unverified rumor or to anything that would tend to create or add to excitement."

"The situation in Europe is perhaps the gravest in its possibilities that has arisen in modern times, but it need not affect the United States unfavorably in the long run. Not that the United States has anything to take advantage of, but its own position is sound and it owes it to mankind to remain in such a condition and in such a state of mind that it can help the rest of the world."

U. S. Should Help World. "I want to have the pride of feeling that America stands ready with calmness of thought and steadiness of purpose to help the rest of the world. And we can do it and reap a great permanent glory out of doing it, provided we all co-operate to see that nobody loses his head."

"I know from my conference with the secretary of the treasury, who is in close touch with the financial situation throughout the country, that there is no cause for alarm."

ILLINOISANS IN WAR ZONE. One Hundred State University Faculty Members Now Detained in Europe's Storm Center.

Champaign, Ill., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—One hundred members of the University of Illinois faculty are among the Americans detained in Europe. Many of them are in the storm center. This institution will be severely handicapped if any large number should be unable to return by September. In Germany are Dr. N. C. Brooks, Prof. Otto Rahn, Prof. W. A. Oldfather, Prof. Otto Rahn, Prof. H. H. Stork, C. L. Stewart, and E. O. Staples, burser. Prof. Hahn is a citizen of Germany and may be impressed for war. Vice President Kinley is in Switzerland and Dean Clark and party members on the continent.

Awes Kills Little Girl. Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 3.—Margaret Justin, 8, was struck and killed tonight at Lincoln by an automobile driven by Earl Steen.

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BUSINESS AND CHICAGO BANK CONSERVE

Gives Solid Support to Safeguard Fund Here.

LITTLE ALARM

Chicago business men—big stock staunchly behind the cause yesterday in its efforts to safeguard financial interests of the city. So responsive were they to the "pulled by the associates" the day passed without a tremor. The business world went about its regular routine, almost without a sign of excitement. The solidity of the support given them in the months of 1907.

The one purpose of the business world is to conserve the supply of currency. With this in view the themselves of their right to draw notices on savings depositories and the use of check books in business transactions it was possible. They made use of their certificates in settling their balances with each other.

Relieve Slight Pressure. The national banks took step immediately even this slight and there was general confidence in the existing conditions within a few days. At a meeting of the National Currency Association—an organization formed by Aldrich-Vreeland bill—a formation was sent to Secretary McAdoo asking that \$25,000,000 of the Aldrich-Vreeland bill be issued under the name of Chicago.

About the same time it became known that Secretary McAdoo had secured \$25,000,000 of the Aldrich-Vreeland bill for the Chicago currency to be issued under the name of Chicago. The notes will be identical in appearance with the notes now in use and will be secured by the same collateral paper and all the assets receiving them.

It may require several days to get the securities to be used as collateral, and the issuance of currency will be delayed. Therefore, it is believed it will be some time before Chicago business men feel any considerable relief.

Allots Gold to Chicago. In addition the secretary has allotted an addition in gold as part of the deposit in the various banks of the city. The special currency issued by Aldrich-Vreeland bill will be among the local bank approvals.

First National, ... Continental and Commercial Bank of Republic, ... National City, ... Corn Exchange, ... Fort Dearborn, ... National Produce, ... First Nat., Englewood, ... Farmers' National, ... National Live Stock, ...

There are several small banks in the city, but they are not included in the list. The banks are all well known and have a long history of service to the community.

1907 System. It is not expected by the banks that there will be occasion for clearing house checks such as in 1907. The use of clearing house checks is expected to be discontinued.

These certificates are a boon to the banks. The bank certificates must be used in clearing house, and will be certificates up to 75 per cent of the securities approved. Rates are issued to the banks and when the latest rates are issued they pay interest at a rate of 7 per cent during the year.

Certificates, Not Gold. The kind of currency in clearing house in 1907 was of gold and silver. The certificates are a new kind of currency.

WILSON PLEADS
"REMAIN CALM"Says U. S. Finances Will Be
Cared For During Eu-
ropean Crisis.

TRUTH IN WAR NEWS.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—(Special.)—
President Wilson looked worn and hag-
gard this morning as the correspondents
trooped into his office for the semi-weekly
conference.The strain and the tremendous burden
he has been carrying for the last week
has drawn deep lines of care across his
face. He began at once and without a
question being asked to speak of the
situation and the plea to the country
which he made was that the people of
America shall remain calm and self-pos-
sessed in the face of the crisis that is un-
settling the minds of the people on the
other side of the Atlantic.

Necessary Not to Excite.

"It is extremely necessary, it is man-
ifestly necessary in the present state of
affairs on the other side of the water,"
he said, "that you should be extremely
careful not to add in any way to the ex-
citement. Of course the European world
is in a highly excited state of mind, but
the excitement ought not to spread to the
United States.""So far as we are concerned this crisis
is no cause for excitement. There is no
inconvenience for the time being in the
money market, and in our exchange, and
temporarily in the handling of our crops,
but America is absolutely prepared to
meet the financial situation and to
straighten everything out without any
material difficulty. The only thing that
can possibly prevent it is unreasonable
apprehension and excitement."

Urges Care in Reports.

"If I might make a suggestion to you,
gentlemen, therefore, I would urge you
not to give currency to any unverified
rumor or to anything that would tend to
create or add to excitement."
The situation in Europe is perhaps
the gravest in its possibilities that has
arisen in modern times, but it need not
affect the United States unfavorably in
the long run. Not that the United States
has anything to take advantage of, but
its own position is sound and it owes it
to mankind to remain in such a condition
and in such a state of mind that it can
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"I want to have the pride of feeling
that America stands ready with calmness
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help the rest of the world. And we can
do it and reap a great permanent glory
out of doing it, provided we all co-
operate to see that nobody loses his head."
"I know from my conferences with the
secretary of the treasury, who is in close
touch with the financial situation through-
out the country, that there is no cause
for alarm."BUSINESS AIDS
CHICAGO BANKS
CONSERVE CASHGives Solid Support to Plan
to Safeguard Funds
Here.

LITTLE ALARM NOTED

Chicago business men—big and little—
staunchly behind the clearing house
yesterday in its efforts to safeguard the
financial interests of the city.So responsive were they to the "tight
reins" pulled by the associated banks that
the day passed without a tremor of alarm.
The business world went along steadily
over its regular road, submitting to the
slight restraint imposed without a sign
of excitement. The solidity of the bank-
ing given the banks was said to equal even
the support given them in the troubled
months of 1907.The one purpose of the banks was to
conserve the supply of currency in the
city. With this in view they availed
themselves of their right to ask with-
drawal notices on savings deposits and
urged the use of checks instead of cur-
rency in business transactions wherever
it was possible. They made use of clear-
ing house certificates in settling their
daily balances with each other.

Relieve Slight Pressure.

The national banks took steps to relieve
immediately even this slight pressure,
and there was general confidence that
the existing conditions would be changed
within a few days. At a meeting of the
National Currency Association of Chicago
—an organization provided for by the
Aldrich-Vreeland bill—a formal communi-
cation was sent to Secretary of the Treas-
ury McAdoo asking that \$50,000,000 of the
currency to be issued under this bill be
sent to Chicago.About the same time it became known
that Secretary McAdoo had planned to
send \$50,000,000 of the Aldrich-Vreeland
currency to the Chicago treasury to be
used if called for by the banks. These
notes will be identical in appearance with
national bank notes now in circulation
and will be secured by bonds and commer-
cial paper, and all the assets of the banks
receiving them.It may require several days to get to-
gether the securities to be filed with the
treasury, and the issuance of this spe-
cial currency will be delayed for that
reason, but it is believed it will be ready
before Chicago business hours have suf-
fered any considerable inconvenience.

Allots Gold to Chicago.

In addition the secretary of the treas-
ury has allotted an additional \$4,000,000
in gold as part of the deposits he is to
make in the various banks of the country.
The special currency issued under the
Aldrich-Vreeland bill will be apportioned
among the local banks approximately as
follows:First National.....\$17,000,000
Continental and Com'l. 21,500,000
Nat. Bank of Republic. 5,000,000
National City 2,000,000
Com. Exchange.....1,100,000
First Dearborn.....1,700,000
National Produce.....110,000
First Nat., Englewood.....100,000
Drovers' National.....100,000
National Live Stock.....100,000"There are several smaller banks," said
George M. Reynolds, president of the Cur-
rency association, "and they have not
asked for their allotment yet."

1907 System Unlikely.

It is not expected by the local banks
that there will be a return to the 1907
clearing house checks such as were put
out in 1907. The use of clearing house
certificates, as announced by the clearing
house committee, applies only to the
settlement of balances between the
banks. This means that after exchanges
have been completed at the clearing
house the bank which owes a difference
to another bank may settle it in clearing
house certificates instead of paying in
gold or currency.These certificates are a banker's prop-
erty. The bank desiring such
certificates must put up securities at the
clearing house. They will be given in turn
certificates up to 75 per cent of the value
of the securities approved. These certifi-
cates are issued to the member banks,
and when the latter use them to settle
balances they pay interest on them at the
rate of 1 per cent during the time they
are outstanding.

Certificates, Not Checks.

The kind of currency issued by the
clearing house in 1907 was officially desig-
nated as clearing house "checks," in
distinction from the clearing house
"certificates." The clearing house com-
mittee has made no provision for issuing
checks, since it is not thought they will
be needed.From the standpoint of the volume of
people that visited the banks the first day
the "tight reins" was applied the institu-
tions were busy. It was explained, how-
ever, that many of the customers came in
for information, that they obtained it and
went away satisfied. These requests came
largely from owners of savings accounts,
and this was especially true of the small
banks in the outlying sections.Persons unacquainted with the law giv-
ing the banks the right to ask sixty days'
notice for the withdrawal of such depos-
its were anxious to know the full meaning
of the order. Comparatively few of them
wanted to withdraw, it was said, and
where there was special necessity for
such a withdrawal shown it was sanc-
tioned.

Few Ask Withdrawal.

Some gave notice of an intention to
withdraw, but it was predicted that not
one-third of these would carry out their
intention when the notices have ex-
pired. Before that time is reached bank
officials said, the currency supply will
have been adjusted to the needs of the
situation. They said many depositors
served notice merely "on the chance" if
they would want the money at the end
of the sixty days.In the larger banks this kind of busi-
ness was not nearly so large in proportion
to the entire business for the day. More
of their time was taken up with owners
of checking accounts who wanted to
know the details of the situation. The
rule applied to all checks except small
ones was to deliver currency only for
pay rolls and similar necessities. In
other cases the depositor was questioned

Friends in Chicago Today—They May Kill Each Other Tomorrow.

German Soldiers Reporting to Their Consul.

French Soldiers Report for Duty Abroad.



Baron Housin de St. Laurent

Explains Action to
Illinois Bankers.Richard L. Crampton, secretary of the
Illinois Bankers' association, last night
sent out a special communication to all
members of the association headed "The
Banking Situation Resulting From the
European War." In part it read:As foreign governments will
through their bankers, exhaust every
possible means of securing American
gold for their extraordinary war re-
quirements, the only method of co-
operation for self-defense against
such inroads upon the supply of the
banks lies in suspending the payment
of specie.The situation is not parallel with
that of 1907, though the same external
methods must be employed to accom-
plish the necessary results in the ab-
sence of any control over our gold re-
sources, such as many believe may be
possible when the federal reserve
banks are in full operation.The facts have been fairly covered
in the press and little more can be
said at this time. A canvass of the
large banks in Chicago shows there
is no disturbance whatever, and that
every one is viewing the situation
calmly and philosophically. Some of
the authorities express the belief that
an early and easy adjustment to the
new conditions will be secured.This office does not feel justified in
making any recommendation as to the
course to be followed by the members,
particularly as the conditions in dif-
ferent localities vary greatly. A week or
so may again bring quite normal con-
ditions.The treasury department in Wash-
ington is cooperating with the banks
to the fullest possible extent, and it
is confidently believed that no serious
effects will result from the action
taken by the banks in providing facili-
ties with which the public can con-
tinue to transact business.concerning the need for the currency
and the use to which it was to be put.He was asked to use his own or oth-
er's checks where such instruments met
his needs, and most of the check presen-
ters found this method reasonable and
expedient after they had discussed it with
the bank representatives.This procedure was in line with the pol-
icy of the banks to prevent withdrawals
merely for the purpose of hoarding, and
in their plan of holding the currency to
the benefit of the community that sev-
eral officials said they had failed to dis-
cover any such intent among their customers.
In scattered instances it was found the depositor
intended to send currency to relatives in
Europe. When he was told how futile
such an attempt would be he consented
to leave his money where it was."At present," said John J. Mitchell,
"we wish to pay out money needed for
immediate wants, but we aim to prevent
hoarding. As soon as the banks get the
money expected from Washington we
may be able to remove all restrictions."

Normal in Few Days.

"Within few days or two weeks, when
every one has grown calm, it will be pos-
sible to treat savings depositors as usual.
I don't suppose a third of the depositors
who have given notice of withdrawals
will take their money out when they can
get it. That has been our experience in
the past.""We are merely taking precautionary
measures," said J. B. Forgan, chairman
of the clearing house committee. "There
is not the slightest cause for alarm on the
part of the public. The clearing house
certificates do not concern the public.
They are only a matter of convenience
among the banks themselves. There is
no contemplation of hoarding anything
except actual money in dealings between
the banks and the public.""I have seen no signs of uneasiness,"
said F. L. Wilk, vice president of the
Union Trust company. "Business men
stopped immediately into cooperation
with the banks and the result has been a
highly satisfactory day. Wherever it is
possible they are transacting their busi-
ness with checks and adding the banks
in their plan of holding the currency to
the benefit of the community."Foreign Depositors Alarmed.
With the recent bank failures fresh in
their memory, foreign depositors of the
Schiff Brothers' State bank, 725 West
Twelfth street, created a demonstration
in front of the institution when the rumor
was circulated that the bank was in
trouble.
The bank exercised its right to require
a sixty days' notice and this resulted in
the misunderstanding.Only One "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXA-
TIVE, BROMO QUININE. Look for signature
of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day.
25c—Adv.CHURCH MONEY
TO GO FOR WARServians Will Give Building
Fund and Melt Gold
Service for Country.

SAVINGS OF 15 YEARS.

Orthodox Servians of Chicago have a
little stone church at 1906 Fowler street.
It has cared for the religious needs of the
Servians for thirty years. When it was
built it was large. For the last fifteen
years it has been too small, and during
that time the Rev. Sava Voyvodich and
his ever increasing congregation have
been setting aside their pennies and
dreaming of a stately edifice to replace the
little stone building."We have almost enough now," said
the pastor last week, "to start our new
church. We have saved \$40,000—quite a
lot for our people, who are generally
poor. But now we are ready to start work.
The new church will mean a lot to us."
And the pastor smiled.

Money for Church to Go for War.

Then came the war. Servia was pitted
against the mightiest enemy of her life.
The Fatherland was in danger. She
needed men and money.
"The money that we saved for the
church must go to our country, if she
needs it," said the pastor last night.
"The new church would have meant a
lot to us, but our country's freedom means
more."The church property is valued at \$12,-
000 and it will be mortgaged in case of a
small loan from Servia. The church chancel
the incense pots, and the altar and gold
communion vessels will be melted up and
sold.

Example Set in Turkish War.

In the olden days, when Servia was
threatened by Turkey, the people used to
gather in the churches and barricade
themselves against the fierce attacks of
the Mohammedans," explained the Rev.
Mr. Voyvodich. "The church property
was always sacrificed for the welfare of
the nation.""The church vessels were melted up
into bullets and the property was used by
the soldiers. The Servians do not think
that there is anything wrong in this. Our
history tells us what to do on this occa-
sion."LOYALTY TO U. S. COMES
FIRST, ASSERT GERMANS.Resolutions Adopted at Meeting
Deplore Existence of War, but
Hold Allegiance Is Here.At an organization meeting held at the
Germania club last night it was voted
to present the following resolution to a
huge mass meeting of Germans and
Austrians by birth and descent later in
the week:"Those here assembled, American citi-
zens of German and Austro-Hungarian
parentage and descent, having met for
the purpose of giving voice to their senti-
ments relative to the war now in progress
between the countries from which they
come and other European nations, have
embodied their thoughts in the following
resolutions:"We deplore the existence of a state of
war in this enlightened age, and fervently
hope that it may and speedily and that
peace and the pursuit of happiness may
soon be restored to all the peoples of
Europe.""We, American citizens by birth or
by adoption, can take no active part in
this struggle. Our allegiance now, as at
all times, belongs to the United States,
our own country, for which now, as in
the past, we are ready to sacrifice our
possessions and our lives. Come what
may, we are loyal Americans, now and
forever.""We declare, however, that our love
for and our attachment to our adopted
country does not prevent us from ex-
tending sympathy and affection to the
people of Germany and Austria-Hungary,
with whom we are allied by ties of blood
and fellowship.""We pledge ourselves, one and all of
those who have come here, that to the
best of our abilities we will attempt to
alleviate the sufferings of those who in
our mother lands are burdened with the
horrors of war."CZAR'S PICTURE BURNED
AT CHICAGO POLISH RALLY.Resolutions Hope for Defeat of Rus-
sia as Enemy of Liberty—Sym-
pathy for Servia.Two thousand excited Poles seized a pic-
ture of the czar and burned it along with
copies of the Polish National Daily, which
has pro-Russian tendencies, after a meet-
ing which overflowed Walsh's hall at
Milwaukee avenue and Division street
last night. The meeting was under the
auspices of the Polish national defense
committee.Following, in part, are the resolutions
adopted:
"There is every reason for all the Poles
to wish and to hope that Russia be
defeated in this war. And we wish it
and hope for it together with all the lovers
of liberty, of progress and enlightenment.
We do not care much who is against
Russia in this conflict. We are neither for
Germany nor for Austria; we are against
Russia as a mortal enemy of Poland and
a factor for evil in the life of humanity
as a whole.""Servia will not suffer through the de-
feat of Russia. She will be freed, to-
gether with other smaller Slavic nation-
alities, from the real danger of being
cheated and finally swallowed by Russia,
as Poland was a century ago."
"We believe that the future of Poland
lies presently in opposing Russia and ap-
plying the whole power of the Polish
people to the necessary work of reducing
Russia to her natural dimensions."After reciting Poland's grievances
against Prussia, particularly the "ex-
propriation of Polish landholders for the
benefit of the German colonists," the resolu-
tions conclude:
"What we want and hope that Poland
will achieve through this war is freedom
and independence, not a part of Poland
but the whole."

BOMBS HURLED IN THEATERS

Two Arrested After Offensive Mis-
siles Force Audiences in Engle-
wood to Leave.Patrons of two moving picture the-
aters in Englewood were forced to leave
last night when bombs filled with an of-
fensive liquid were thrown into the the-
ater.Two men who were seen to throw mis-
siles into the theater of William Payne,
6832 South Ashland avenue, were ar-
rested. They are Harry Gussenberg,
an electrician of 1800 North La Salle
street, and John Bell, a chauffeur of 1400
Sedgewick street. A "bomb" was found
by the police in the possession of Gussen-
berger.

POPE IMPLORES DIVINE AID.

Addresses Exhortation to All
Catholics to Lift Their Souls
Toward the Savior.ROME, Aug. 3.—The pope today ad-
dressed an exhortation to all the Catho-
lics of the world asking them to lift their
souls toward Christ who alone was able
to aid. He called on the clergy to offer
public prayer.Does your skin
itch and burn?If you are suffering with eczema,
ringworm, head-itch or other
tormenting skin eruption, try—

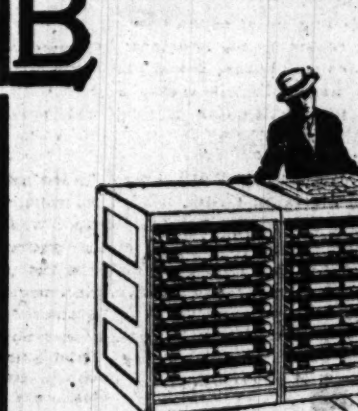
Resinol

Ointment and Resinol Soap. You
will be surprised how quickly the
itching stops and the skin becomes
clear and healthy again.
Prescribed by doctors for 25 years. All
druggists sell Resinol Ointment (50c and
\$1.00), and Resinol Soap (50c). For trial
also free, write to Dept. 17-5, Resinol
Baltimore, Md. Refuse imitations.GERMANS HERE
RUSH TO ARMSAlmost 700 Chicago Sub-
jects of Kaiser Register
to Go Home to Fight.

MARTIAL SPIRIT STRONG

Germany's call to arms turned the Chi-
cago consular office into an excited re-
cruiting station yesterday. Nearly 700
German, blue military "pass books" in
hand, stormed the offices on the ninth
floor of the People's Gas building and re-
gistered for military service under the
black eagle.All types of men and all conditions of
life were there. A score of officers regis-
tered. They were mainly attired and wore
the proverbial upward curling must-
aches. Mechanics, artisans, clerks, and
bookkeepers were in the crowd.
Most of the recruits beamed at the pros-
pect of fighting for their native land. A
few came in fear, for they had settled in
this country and were unwilling to leave
their wives and children. Many were
young men, under 30 years of age. They
were told that they were not old enough
to serve, and most of them departed se-
cretly rejoicing.

Carry Their Passbooks.

All but the young men brought their
blue pass books, which contained a com-
plete record of their military service. Up
to 45 years of age, all former soldiers of
the empire may be called on for seven
years of service in addition to the two
years that are required from every able
bodied man.Contrasting with him was another man
of nearly 50 years who had witnessed the
Franco-Prussian war and wept when he
was told that he was too old for service.
One young man demanded to know
whether another was enrolled, saying heA filing cabinet
and counter in oneA brand-new idea in office equipment—
a counter composed of card and filing
cabinets. Designed originally for the
use of real estate and insurance offices,
but the idea was too good to be restricted
to one or two lines of business.Three and one-half feet high—counter
height. Does not shut off air or light or
obstruct the view.Being in sections, it can be placed where
you wish—against a wall, under a win-
dow, or in the middle of the room, where
it will serve as a partition between
departments.Any combination of unit cabinets that
may be desired can be furnished.
Leaflet on request.

Library Bureau

Manufacturing distributors of
Card and filing systems. Office, library and bank equipment.
Unit card and filing cabinets in wood and steel.

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Madison St., Chicago

Phone, Central 4971

PATRIOTIC? NO.
HUBBY'S IN WAYWife Disappointed That
Mate Can't Go to War to
Save Divorce Trouble.

4,000 AUSTRIANS READY

"When does the ship leave for Aus-
tria," demanded an excited woman of
the Austrian consul general, Hugo Sili-
vestri, yesterday.She was informed that it might be sev-
eral weeks before the Austro-American
reserves could be transported.
With a very face she shut up to leave.
"I hoped I'd get rid of him before that,"
she muttered. "Say, can't you take my
husband before that?" she pleaded, turn-
ing to the consul. "I want to get rid of
him without a divorce."

More than 4,000 Ready to Go.

Officials at the Austrian consulate an-
nounced they have the signatures and
addresses of more than 4,000 men who
are holding themselves in readiness for
the return to the dual empire. They de-
clare that there are still thousands to be
heard from.At the French offices 150 men reported,
Baron Housin de St. Laurent, who is the
French agent as far west as the Rockies,
expects that altogether 5,000 men will
answer the summons of the French mil-
itary.

Cowboys Subject to Call.

"Many of the Frenchmen are cowboys
and sheep herders out west, and many
more are coal miners," he explained yester-
day. "All are expected to report to the
New York office as soon as possible. It
is not necessary for them to report to
us first. We want to get them to Europe
as fast as we can. The government will
pay for transportation across the ocean."A meeting is to be held tomorrow night
at Frontenac hall, Loomis and Harrison
streets, when money for the transportation
of the reserves to New York will be
raised.

Order Posted in Consulate.

In the French consulate the following
notice was posted:
"Tous les hommes sujets a un ordre de
mobilisation devront signer New York
a leur propre frais et seront remboursés
en France.""De New York ils seront transportés
en France au frais du gouvernement par
les soins du consulat general de France
a New York, 10 Bridge street."
("All who are subject to a mobilization
order should go to New York at their
own expense, and they will be reimbursed
in France.")"From New York they will be trans-
ported to France at the expense of the
government under the care of the consul
general of France at 10 Bridge street,
New York.")The Tobey
Semi-Annual SaleFurniture, Curtains
and Oriental Rugs
Reductions 25% to 60%ALTHOUGH we bought for this
sale the surplus stock of a score
of the best factories in this
country—a collection of new and
beautiful furniture large enough to
supply most stores for a year—we
have also made radical reductions on
several pieces in our regular lines.For instance: Our TOBEY-MADE
FURNITURE is undoubtedly the finest
furniture built in this country and the
equal of the best in Europe. Our space
for displaying it, however, is limited. To
make room for the many new designs re-
cently created in our shops we have de-
cided to mark several odd pieces and in-
complete suites at reductions which will
unquestionably dispose of them. To those
who appreciate this furniture, the impor-
tance of such an opportunity is tremendous.
We mention:

	Former Price	Sale Price
Carved Louis XV. Mahogany Dresser.....	\$450.00	\$325.00
Bed to match.....	375.00	185.00
Chest to match.....	250.00	150.00
Heavily Carved Mahogany Dresser.....	400.00	300.00
Bed to match.....	415.00	215.00
Chiffonier to match.....	400.00	200.00
Carved Mahogany Music Cabinet.....	325.00	125.00
Mahogany 3-door Bookcase.....	225.00	95.00
Mahogany Soree.....	57.00	25.00
Mahogany Arm Chair in damask.....	28.50	24.00
Mahogany Four Post Bed.....	175.00	55.00
Mahogany Library Table, top 28x42.....	42.00	30.00
Mahogany Dining Table, top 5-ft. diameter.....	144.00	85.00
Carved Mahogany Bookcase.....	128.00	65.00
Odd Mahogany Table, top 36x46.....	125.00	65.00
Mahogany Rocker in denim.....	37.00	18.00
Cherry Chiffonier.....	220.00	95.00
Mahogany Table, top 28x36.....	25.00	12.50
Mahogany Card Table.....	82.00	48.00
Mahogany Cheval Glass.....	90.00	55.00
Oak Serving Table.....	115.00	65.00
Carved Mahogany China Cabinet.....	350.00	150.00

Customers who have not opened accounts
with us are cordially invited to do so. Goods
selected now will be held for future delivery at
any time desired.

The Tobey Furniture Company

Wabash Avenue and Washington Street

The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 3, 1895, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All editorial articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SWORN CIRCULATION.

Not paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune" as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4074 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914:

Daily.....281,775
Sunday.....208,558

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wasted, spoiled, returned, discarded, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were missed or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remain unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for, but on which money so paid has been refunded.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1914.

THE FLAG TO THE SEA.

Now is the time to put the American flag back on the sea. It was driven off in our great war. It may come back in Europe's great war. Congress is prompt in considering legislation which may invite foreign vessels into American register, with such conditions as will prevent it from being used as a subterfuge for war time purposes. Furthermore, it has been suggested that if the war, contrary to present calculations, covers any considerable period there will be offered for sale numerous fine ships of the various belligerents' merchant marine now detained in our ports for fear of capture.

Great Britain will be able to offer her merchant a considerable degree of protection. In combination with France she may keep trade routes open even if, from time to time, a commerce destroyer cuts out uncaptured vessels. There will be, however, the war risk, and it is a certainty that British and French merchants will do no carrying for neutral ports.

German carriers already encounter such risks that they have remained in neutral ports. Such as sailed before war was declared are hastening into the nearest safe port. For the time at least Germany is off the ocean except for its war marine. The greatest markets of the world are closed to the greatest carriers of the world.

This is the American opportunity to reestablish its merchant marine, not by the futile, faulty method of subsidy, but by meeting an opportunity. The American register invites the carriers. Make it possible by reasonable conditions for them to take the American flag and raise it. Make it possible for American money to take over foreign built ships and make them American ships.

Vessels cannot be built to meet this emergency, but they can be bought and they can be accepted as seekers of place in the American marine. It's our great opportunity. The grains of America will be needed in the markets of Europe and the vessels to carry them are not numerous.

Soon the nations will declare what is contraband and what is not. When the declarations have been made our exporters will know precisely whether and what they may and may not with safety ship. They will need ships, and ships are to be had if the American restrictions as to registry be liberalized. It's our opportunity to put the flag back on the sea and keep it there. What we lost in war we may gain in war.

WHERE ARE THE GREAT NEW FORCES?

In the last ten years a voluminous literature has been produced on the subject of the new forces of modern political life, particularly foreign politics. One of these mighty forces, we have been told, is public opinion as expressed in the free press, in representative assemblies, and by powerful organizations of capital and labor. The other force was international finance and credit.

The argument was that both of these forces were essentially pacific and conservative and that in our time without their sanction and support was simply inconceivable. Even kings and emperors have declared solemnly that wars are made or averted by the populace and the press, and that the influence of diplomats and rulers in international affairs was a vanishing quantity.

These assertions have been accepted as well founded. Many illustrations of their soundness have been given—the latest being, perhaps, the admitted rôle of German finance, banking, and industry in preventing an armed collision over the Agadir incident and the Moroccan question.

Where is either of these potent new factors today? Where was either during the critical and anxious days of last week? Modern international finance and credit might as well have existed; it does not seem to have been heard, or heard from. As to the public—the sober, conservative, thrifty, industrious public, to which we make our appeal in any controversy between embattled special interests—where has it been and what has it done? The cheering crowds we read about in Berlin and Vienna and St. Petersburg called are not the public. The crowds that cheer wildly or rage frenziedly express the mob hysteria of the moment; they are never mistaken for the supreme tribunal, the public. But where has that tribunal been?

These questions have occurred to thousands of thoughtful Americans—and, it is to be hoped, to thousands of Europeans as well. The answer may be that events have marched too swiftly for the new forces and that a succession of startling surprises has stunned and paralyzed them. If this be the explanation, it argues for a more efficient organization of the new forces, for better preparedness and improved machinery on their part. If, on the other hand, a few men and a handful of schemers can plunge a continent into war and condemn nations to bankruptcy and ruin, it follows that the new forces have failed to scrap obsolete machinery of governmental organization and to substitute the machinery, the checks and balances, that correspond to the actual constitution of things. Too much power has been left in hands no longer fit to wield it; momentous and vital decisions are suffered by the new forces to be reached in their name in secret and in haste or under the influence of a few men and a handful of schemers. The new forces have had a terrible lesson and a rude awakening. They should insist on such a reorganization of government as would give them the controlling influence and power that are so gloriously and eloquently conceded to them in oratory. In short, they must take government into their own hands.

hands and see to it that the men clothed with authority serve, reflect, and represent the industry, the commerce, the intelligence, the culture, and the character of the nation. Civilization is not safe except in the keeping of those who carry on the activities that embody civilization.

AMERICA'S STRENGTH.

There is to be no great rail strike. Reason and public spirit have prevailed and arbitration is to be substituted for the folly and waste of labor war. This means that our vast surplus crops will be moved to the seaboard without hindrance, and congress is now at work devising ways and means to expand our facilities for export. To a considerable extent Europe's need is our opportunity, and it is unitedly act with foresight and good judgment we shall not only save ourselves from serious injury, but profit legitimately by supplying in crops and supplies of goods the great deficiencies created by the paralysis of war abroad.

What we ourselves need is to keep cool, conserve and mobilize our resources, avoid strikes and disturbances of our business machinery. There is no need for fear. We are free from entangling alliances. Our financial relations are being safeguarded to protect us from disastrous foreign reactions. We have an enormous wheat crop, representing a solid basis of wealth. Credit is not expanded. Business enterprises, after months of depression, is on the most conservative footing. The banks are in a very strong position, and the government, besides having a tremendous reserve of gold and silver, has facilities for assisting the banks and through them the general public more simply, promptly, and effectively than ever before. The Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency law permits the issuance of \$500,000,000 notes, \$500,000,000 of which already are printed and ready in Washington. Behind these notes will be eleven billions of assets of the national banks. As to gold, aside from the large amount now free in the country, there is \$1,040,000,000 in the government's hands to say nothing of nearly \$500,000,000 in silver.

Meanwhile the new federal reserve system is in process of organization and in a very short time will be in operation. By this new system our financial resources will be effectively mobilized and utilized according to need.

Congress is in session and with the administration availing itself of expert opinion and the financial leaders working vigilantly and harmoniously the United States seems about to give as striking an exhibition of the forces of financial and economic power as Europe is giving of the forces of war and destruction.

In this mighty and beneficent mobilization of the nation's resources we all have responsibility, just as we would have in war a responsibility to keep cheerful, clear headed, cool, confident of our own strength.

NO MORAL AVERSION.

In the crash of worlds the majestic figure of our own little Hinky Dink may escape such observation as it deserves. Mr. Kenna, with his old time friend, Mr. Harrison, kicking him in the shins, remains true to his honor and his obligations. In reply to Mr. Harrison, Mr. Kenna says that his word is given to oppose the Hon. John E. Owens for county judge and the Hon. Lawrence Stringer for the United States senate.

Mr. Harrison may withdraw the light of his countenance from his little friend. We presume it will cause anguish to the little friend, to whom the moral support of the great Carter always was a soul balm. But with the Dink an obligation is an obligation, and he has said he was again the lone young judge. Interest prompts and honor leads.

It is the Dink's consolation—and in an hour of darkness it may be considerable—that Mr. Harrison makes it plain his aversion to the little fellow is political and not moral.

GUTTER BABIES.

The "gutter babies" of London are becoming immune to ordinary diseases, according to the annual health report of the world's greatest city. Conditions that would be death to other children, says the report, leave the infants in London's worst slums unaffected. They not only manage to exist, they even thrive under these conditions.

This immunity of the gutter babies does not cheer the British health authorities, however, for it does not mitigate the problems of the slums in the least. The baby who from the moment it is born has been exposed to circumstances that "toughen" it, that give it greater resisting power to disease caused by filth and insanitary living, is the sort of a baby that is likely to be tough mentally and morally as well.

Progress and civilization have been in the direction away from the toughening process. We are today not trying to toughen people to physical disease. We are not trying to accustom them to typhoid, for instance. We realize that progress lies in the direction of weeding out typhoid and of preventing disease. The immunity of slum babies in London and in all other cities where slums are prevalent may be looked upon as one of the freaks of nature, but it must have no effect whatever on society's attitude towards slums. The war against unhealthy congestion and filthy tenements in modern cities must go on unabated. Immunity towards slum conditions no civilized people can afford to cultivate.

The Best Editorials of the Day.

DOWNFALL OF CHICAGO BOSSES.

(From the Sioux City Tribune.)

Mayor Harrison has repudiated "Hinky Dink" McKenna and "Bathhouse" John Coughlin, his trusted and valuable political allies for years, the two men who ran the notorious First ward of Chicago and were bosses of the underworld. For this repudiation Mayor Harrison gets no credit. If anything it exposes him to a deeper discredit. He has deserted his two friends in their hour of deepest trouble.

These two most notorious characters in Chicago are no worse today than they were yesterday or last week or last year or for many years previous. Neither are their reputations worse. It has been known to all Chicagoans that these two were the men who stood between the white slavers, the low dives, the degrading dance halls that were recruiting stations for vice, the crooked lodging houses and hotels, the gambling dens, and even the hangouts of murderers and gun-men, the laws of Chicago and Illinois.

They stood between these places and the laws because on election day they delivered the vote. So long as they were able to deliver the vote they were not repudiated by Mayor Harrison or any other political power with which they were affiliated.

His repudiation comes too late to do them any harm or harm any good. The downfall of Chicago's two most sordid bosses came with the giving to Illinois women the ballot and the candidacy of Miss Marion Drake for councilman from the First ward.

What Is Contraband of War.

(From the New York Times.)

The question what constitutes contraband of war is causing the greatest concern to shippers, and the perplexed state of the international law on the question is making it difficult for steamship companies when they are carrying a cargo that is reasonably safe from confiscation, in the event of further declarations of war in Europe.

While the definition of contraband is elastic, there is now an international list of articles which can never at any time be contraband. The most important of these articles to America is cotton, which heads the list of noncontraband goods. It is almost equal importance is the fact that gold is on the conditional contraband list. Gold becomes contraband if it is shipped to a nation involved in war, and is liable to seizure by ships of the enemy of that country.

Cotton was placed on the noncontraband list at the London naval conference, although it had been treated as contraband by Russia during the Russo-Japanese war. While the London declaration has not been ratified by all nations, it is practically certain, according to Dr. Ellery C. Stowe, assistant professor of international law at Columbia University, that its shipment would not be interfered with by any European nation in case of a general war.

Absolute contraband, which is always liable to seizure, consists of war material, guns, ammunition, military vehicles, etc. Other articles, except those on the noncontraband list, may be treated as contraband by a belligerent after giving notice to neutral nations of the articles which it has classed as liable to seizure.

Conditional contraband is liable to seizure at no time except when it is destined to the territory of an enemy, and then it can be seized with little ceremony as if it were actual war material. Article 35 of the London declaration is as follows:

"Conditional contraband is not liable to capture except when found on board a vessel bound for territory belonging to or occupied by an enemy or for the armed forces of the enemy, and when it is not to be discharged at an intervening neutral port. The ship's papers are conclusive proof both as to the voyage in which the vessel is engaged and as to the port of discharge of the goods, unless she is found clearly out of the course indicated by her papers and unable to give adequate reasons to justify such deviation."

Article 24 is as follows:

"The following articles, susceptible of use in war as well as for purposes of peace, may without notice be treated as contraband of war, under the name of conditional contraband:

"2. Forage and grain suitable for feeding animals.
"3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.
"4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.
"5. Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war and their component parts.
"6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.
"7. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock and material for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.
"8. Balloons and flying machines and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognizable as intended for use in connection with balloons and flying machines.
"9. Fuel, lubricants.
"10. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
"11. Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
"12. Horseshoes and shoeing materials.
"13. Horses and saddling.
"14. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.
"15. A neutral vessel is liable to capture when more than one-half of its cargo is contraband. The war vessel making the seizure may measure her contraband by value, volume, weight, or the freight rate, and if it can bring the contraband up to more than one-half of the cargo by any of the four methods it may make a prize of the ship."

The following are the articles which can never be classed as contraband, according to article 25 of the London declaration:

"1. Raw cotton, wool, silk, jute, flax, hemp, and other raw materials of the textile industries, including nitrates and phosphates for agricultural purposes.
"2. Oil seeds and nuts; copra.
"3. Rubber, resins, gums, and latex; hops.
"4. Soap, paint, and varnish, and other articles of household use.
"5. Natural and artificial manures, including nitrates and phosphates for agricultural purposes.
"6. Metallic ores.
"7. Earths, clays, lime, chalk, stone, including marble, bricks, slates, and tiles.
"8. Chinaware and glass.
"9. Paper and paper making materials.
"10. Soap, paint, and varnish, and other articles of household use.
"11. Bleaching powder, soda, ashes, caustic soda, salt cake, ammonia, and sulphate of copper.
"12. Precious and semi-precious stones, pearls, mother of pearl, and coral.
"13. Clocks and watches.
"14. Fashions and fancy goods.
"15. Jewels, diamonds, and all kinds of jewels and bristles.
"16. Articles of household furniture and decoration; office furniture and requisites."

Of course, all noncontraband articles may be seized by a belligerent if they are conveyed in ship flying an enemy's flag or if more than half of the remainder of the cargo is contraband.

One article enacted by the London naval conference which will operate to the advantage of the United States in case of a European war, according to authorities on international law, is the definition of "conditional contraband." Under the declaration, foodstuffs and commodities, which are not war materials in themselves, can only be declared contraband when they are destined for the territory of a nation at war.

For instance, if this country received orders from Germany for wheat or flour, it could make the shipment to Amsterdam, which would probably be neutral, and it could be forwarded there to Germany. Under the old rule a nation at war with Germany could seize the cargo on the ground that Germany was its ultimate destination.

Beautiful names.

"We must have a beautiful name for the baby," said the fond mother. "Something that sounds like poetry and is not at all commonplace."

"Well," replied the fond father, "I'm doing my best to help you make a selection. Here's a list of the names of all the apartment houses in town."

Washington Star.

Putting it off.

"He's a mean man," "How so?"

"When his little girl begs for an ice cream sundae he asks her if she wouldn't rather have a gold watch when she's 18."—Courier Journal.

How to Keep Well

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1914: By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

LOW-PRICED SANITARIA.

ACCORDING to the last edition of the Tuberculosis Directory (1911), there are ninety-three sanitariums in the United States which charge for care, but which charge \$10 a week or less. Most of the institutions which offer care for \$10 a week or less are partially supported either by taxes or by philanthropy. For example, the state sanitarium at Rutland, Mass., makes a charge of \$5 to the patient, the balance of the expense of maintenance coming from the commonwealth.

In spite of the existence of these ninety-three low priced sanitariums any physician will tell you of the great demand for more places to which men of small means can go, places where the total expense will be around \$10 a week. There are many places for men with money. There are many places for men without anything. In a measure the men with little money fall in between.

To provide a place for men of small means who have consumption and want to live in a permanent institution, a group of Chicagoans are members of a corporation (not for profit), which maintains a sanitarium at Watrous, N. M.—Valmora—for the care and treatment of the tuberculous. A moderate means of small means can go, places where the total expense will be around \$10 a week. There are many places for men with money. There are many places for men without anything. In a measure the men with little money fall in between.

I have before me data on the cost of maintaining a sanitarium in that locality. With forty-four patients in the institution the cost per patient per week is \$6.64, and the cost per patient per day \$1.38. The cost of food (unprepared) per patient per day is 40 cents.

An institution having fifty patients constantly present can be maintained for about \$100 per week. If the number of patients is less than fifty the weekly charge must be more than \$10, or the institution will be run at a loss.

The cows at Valmora give 1,000 gallons of milk per month. The hens lay 100 dozen of eggs. Pretty much all food material is produced on the place. The cost of land, building, and equipment figures at about \$60 per bed. An equipment for 100 patients could be built for about \$500 per bed. This includes cost of dining hall, kitchen, laundry, bathroom, restrooms, sleeping quarters, ward, and sewage facilities.

A sanitarium caring for fifty patients can be run without loss for \$10 per week per patient. If the cost is greater than that, the money is spent for things that take the comforts of life, but are not necessary.

If the number of patients is less than fifty the cost of maintenance will be over \$10; the deficit must be made up from taxes or from other sources.

Sanitaria run at a weekly cost of \$10 should be encouraged.

BEARING SOTTERHOOD.

B. S. H. writes: "Would it be possible for a woman marrying for the first time

at the age of 30 to become a mother? If so, would there be more danger at childbirth than for a younger woman?"

1. Yes, as a rule.
2. Yes, somewhat.

MAY BE IMAGINATION.

G. T. W. writes: "I am 21 years old, and though I have never done any manual labor I can contribute it, the value in my hands are enlarged to the point of disfigurement. It has come about gradually and has been gradually getting worse. What can be the cause and could you suggest a remedy?"

REPLY: If you have noticed that the value of your hands are markedly larger than the value of twenty or more people, then there is enough of possibility that something is wrong to warrant you in having a physical examination made. I touch on this phase of the subject because whenever a person discovers that they have veins or other parts they conclude that they are the only people that ever had them or that they differ somehow from the general run. This is a form of the delusion of the hands empty into other veins, which in turn empty into veins which empty into the heart. Whenever a person is so concerned about the flow of blood in the veins in the mediastinum (back of the breast bone), or at the base of the heart, the veins of the hand may enlarge.

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SLEEPING OUT. O. C. writes: "Can a person get along with less sleep by sleeping out of doors? I am obliged to get up about 4:30 a. m. and find it impossible to retire early. Therefore I get only five or six hours' sleep."

REPLY: I do not think so. Get more sleep; you have eight hours or pay the penalty, though you may not feel it. People who sleep in a badly ventilated room are apt to be "sleepy-headed" in the morning. Sometimes when they feel that way they turn in and sleep some more. Extra sleep under these circumstances gains nothing for the sleeper.

The outdoor sleeper does not have this "sleepy-headed" feeling. Therefore, he seldom takes this superfluous sleep. Nevertheless, when they feel that way they turn in and sleep some more. Extra sleep under these circumstances gains nothing for the sleeper.

NOT "COFFIN NAILS." D. C. M. writes: "Does modern science confirm the statements that cigars are injurious, and especially to the young, and properly called 'coffin nails'?"

REPLY: I do not think so. Get more sleep; you have eight hours or pay the penalty, though you may not feel it. People who sleep in a badly ventilated room are apt to be "sleepy-headed" in the morning. Sometimes when they feel that way they turn in and sleep some more. Extra sleep under these circumstances gains nothing for the sleeper.

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LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

(Copyright, 1914: By the Brentwood Co.)

SOME years ago Baron Rudolf Slatin Pasha, the only nonroyal foreigner who holds the honorary rank of general in the British army, was asked at a dinner table in London whether there was any truth in the report that he was about to get married.

"What, me?" he exclaimed, in horror, "married?" "No, no, I have already been married fourteen years—never more!" setting the whole table in a roar.

Now, however, he has succumbed to matrimony, and the news comes of his marriage about ten days ago in the Votivkirche at Vienna to Baroness Alice von Ramberg, the 41-year old daughter of the late Victor von Ramberg, one of the most distinguished cavalry officers of the Austrian army, and of his wife, Ottilie, Countess von Breda.

The bride's grandfather, Baron George Ramberg, was attached to a captain of Austrian cavalry, to the personal staff of the great Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo, and for his services on that occasion received the military cross of the Order of the Lion. The same decoration was conferred upon Rudolf von Slatin in 1895, and those two officers are the only Austrians who have ever received that distinction.

The captivity to which Slatin referred when denying some years ago the report of his engagement was undergone in the Sudan, at Omdurman, where he was held by the mahdi. An officer on the reserve of the Austrian army, he had, at the instance of his friend Emin Pasha, taken service under the Egyptian government.

He served for a long time in the staff of Gen. "China" Gordon in the Sudan. The outbreak of the great dervish rebellion under the mahdi found Slatin acting as governor of Darfur. Defeated by the dervishes, he was captured and dragged in captivity by the dervishes to their camp at Omdurman, where, according to his own account, he was kept in chains throughout the siege of Khartoum. When Khartoum was finally stormed by the dervishes, who killed Gordon, he, believing that he was an uncle of Slatin, cast his head at Slatin's feet, exclaiming: "Dog of a Frank, behold the head of your uncle!"

Subsequently Slatin obtained a certain amount of liberty—perhaps due to the fact that he had the misfortune to be the only European in the city, and he was dragged in captivity by the dervishes to their camp at Omdurman, where, according to his own account, he was kept in chains throughout the siege of Khartoum. When Khartoum was finally stormed by the dervishes, who killed Gordon, he, believing that he was an uncle of Slatin, cast his head at Slatin's feet, exclaiming: "Dog of a Frank, behold the head of your uncle!"

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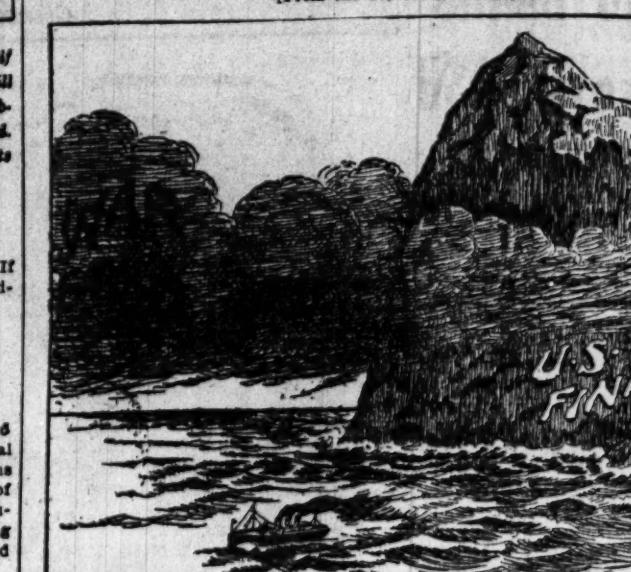
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SOLID AS GIBRALTAR.

(From the Cleveland Leader.)



The Friend of the People.

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

TRYING TO REDUCE THE NOISE. Chicago, July 28.—[To the Friend of the People.]—I live on Sixty-first street, and on the alley and just back of me is the Consumers ice plant. At 4:30 a. m. the teams begin coming in, and by 5 the alley is full of wagons, and it is that way till about 6:30. The men talk and sing, and the noise is so loud that it is impossible to sleep. I am obliged to get up about 4:30 a. m. and find it impossible to retire early. Therefore I get only five or six hours' sleep.

REPLY: If you have noticed that the value of your hands are markedly larger than the value of twenty or more people, then there is enough of possibility that something is wrong to warrant you in having a physical examination made. I touch on this phase of the subject because whenever a person discovers that they have veins or other parts they conclude that they are the only people that ever had them or that they differ somehow from the general run. This is a form of the delusion of the hands empty into other veins, which in turn empty into veins which empty into the heart. Whenever a person is so concerned about the flow of blood in the veins in the mediastinum (back of the breast bone), or at the base of the heart, the veins of the hand may enlarge.

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Society and Entertainments

Philip D. Armour III.
Wed New York Girl

ONE of the most interesting announcements of the summer, made today, is the engagement of Miss Gwendolyn Phillips, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gerald Phillips of New York, to Philip D. Armour III., son of Mr. P. A. Valentine, formerly of Chicago, but now of New York City.

Young Mr. Armour is a student at Harvard, and his date is yet set for the wedding. Since leaving Chicago some years ago, he has visited his many friends here for a brief period at Danforth, Conn., where his mother still resides, and he has been active part in the affairs of the Oconomowoc Yacht club, with his brother, Lester Armour, sailing in the various regattas and winning a number of cups for his boat.

His grandmother, Mrs. P. D. Armour, is spending the summer at Briar Cliff, N. Y., and his mother has only recently returned to the east after spending a few weeks at Oconomowoc.

Mrs. Valentine has taken a villa at Hampton, L. I., for the summer, and her return last week planned a dinner, which was given Sunday evening, in honor of Mr. William F. Farnham and her sister, Miss Anna F. Farnham, who is a member of the club where three of the guests of honor were present. The guests included Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Keyes, and Miss Anne Hereman.

On Aug. 10, Mrs. Valentine will open her home for the members of the Southampton Garden club, which was recently chosen a member of the club where three of the guests of honor were present. The guests included Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Keyes, and Miss Anne Hereman.

On Aug. 10, Mrs. Valentine will open her home for the members of the Southampton Garden club, which was recently chosen a member of the club where three of the guests of honor were present. The guests included Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Keyes, and Miss Anne Hereman.

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Urge Hunger Strike
to Cut Meat Prices.

ATTACKS on inflated prices of beef by means of a "hunger strike" are suggested in problems to be discussed by speakers at the twenty-ninth annual convention of the United Master Butchers' Association of America, which will begin a four-day session at the Hotel La Salle today.

More than 1,000 delegates are in attendance. The organization has a membership of more than 15,000 in the United States, and the meeting of this week will be of more than ordinary interest, according to officials of the association, in that prices of meats and export duties will form the principal topics of debate during the sessions.

The challenge for a "hunger strike" and a militant boycott if inflated prices are attempted by the packers and producers came from Joseph P. Russell of South Chicago, president of the organization. He was supported by William Hassel and other officials.

Mr. Russell said that the continued advance of prices of beef depended upon the public.

"There may be no limit," he said, "in the 'famine' prices demanded by the packers and big wholesalers, and there will not be a limit until the people get shoulder to shoulder and put a stop to it, by militant tactics, if necessary."

"The public can refuse to eat certain meats on which the prices have been made prohibitive to the ordinary family, and if this is done it will soon bring the packers and big wholesalers to a sense of having gone too far in inflating prices."

A "hunger" boycott would bring about a change. By this I mean not a complete halt on one's meat diet, but refusal to purchase any meat upon which the price has been increased. Meat prices are as high as they have ever been, and we shall also demand an export duty of 2 percent on all American beef. We do this to conserve the supply of this nation."

Not immediate shortage of beef was predicted by Mr. Hassel, who said that the convention will be held tonight at the Hotel La Salle, at which John A. Kotch of Chicago will preside as toastmaster.

The convention will open this morning with a welcoming address by Lee D. Mathias, assistant corporation counsel, and the annual report of President Russell and other officials.

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The speakers will be: Joseph Boehm, Cincinnati; Philip Keller, former mayor of Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Charles Kiesel, St. Louis; Arthur Schuch, Cleveland; C. N. Church, Pittsburgh; J. C. Bush, New York; Joseph Schuch, New York; Frederick Herold, Chicago.

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Girl Swimmer Wins
Fame at Lake Geneva.

MISS DOROTHY THOMPSON

MISS DOROTHY THOMPSON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Thompson of 6430 Kenwood avenue, through her long distance and fast swimming, has earned the reputation of being the best all-around girl swimmer at Lake Geneva.

She is 17 years old and will be a senior next fall at Hyde Park High school. Yesterday she swam from the government pier to Conference Point, Lake Geneva, one mile, in forty-five minutes. Last Saturday she swam across Williams Bay, three-quarters of a mile, in twenty-eight minutes. The day before she swam across the lake from the government pier to the Hotel La Salle, a distance of about three and one-half miles.

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United Charities
Appeal for Funds.

FEARING that the 15,000 destitute and needy persons in Chicago who require help from charitable institutions will be neglected in a general desire of the public to contribute towards the alleviation of the suffering caused by the European war, the board of directors of the United Charities yesterday issued an appeal for funds.

The treasury of the organization was depleted during the winter.

The appeal follows:

To the Citizens of Chicago:

There is real danger that the war in Europe will divert the attention of the public from the serious distress among the poor of our own city. Thousands of women and children right now have absolutely no means of subsistence other than that furnished by the relief agencies. Thousands are sick and disabled and in deep misery.

The United Charities is at present dealing with over 8,000 families, representing 15,000 human beings in need. Its treasury has been emptied by the extraordinary demands upon it. Last winter, indeed, it has been borrowing money to meet its obligations, and if now the foreign war should cut off its current expected income it must necessarily stop its work. The result will be increased misery, starvation, and death to many of our fellow citizens.

The philanthropic people of Chicago, we believe, will not permit it. We therefore make this appeal to the public, and all the time to the aid of our poor and make possible the continued activities of this tried and efficient organization. Money for the sick, the destitute, the unemployed, the helpless widows, the tubercular sufferers, the innocent babes in arms, is needed at once.

Send checks today to David R. Porgan, treasurer, 108 North Michigan avenue. Your humanity, your patriotism are appealed to. You will respond, we are certain—today.

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Mosquitoes Never
Breed in Grass.

BY W. A. EVANS, M. D.

THE writer of the following letter, to all appearances has been a habitual reader of THE TRIBUNE's daily mosquito story, and at all the time that the article has been run, she is still possessed of erroneous ideas regarding the extermination and propagation of mosquitoes. For that reason and because the letter is so interesting, the subject matter discussed. It reads:

"I am very much interested in the extermination of mosquitoes where there are no stagnant ponds or swamps."

"My mother's pony bed in western New York is infested with the pests, which apparently hatch in the grass and a heavy mass of woodbine that covers a wall surrounding the garden. Would it be practical to spray these thoroughly with a solution of green antine dye?"

"Could you advise me regarding the strength of the solution and when is the best time for spraying?"

"KATE FISCHER MCCOOL."

To begin with, mosquitoes have never been known to breed in grass or woodbine. The very nature of their breeding makes it impossible, and any one who has ever seen a wriggler, or wiggle, jerking its way through water and feeding on minute insects, will readily see how impossible it is. To be explicit, the mosquito must have water or it cannot breed.

In the case of the peony bed and the woodbine, it is more than likely that these cool, shadowy places form ideal hiding places for the larvae during the heat of the day. This is probably why they are found in that particular spot in great quantities.

The proper cure would be to follow the gentle breeze some day for several hundred yards. Be sure and do not overlook anything of any kind that might contain water, even in small quantities. If there are cool pastures near by examine the pasture and see whether or not the foot prints of the animal are filled with water. Extend the survey in all directions, with the garden as the hub.

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St. John's
Military Academy

THE AMERICAN RUGBY

The boy will be charmed with the stirring activities of the military life and the splendid athletic features. His interest will be awakened and his ambition stirred. The parent will find the high standard of scholarship a measure of every department of the institution. He will note an absence of "claptrap." He will be struck by the busy and businesslike atmosphere of the place. He will discover "thoroughness" everywhere and will be impressed by the dignity of the systematic routine. He will be ready to approve the government rating of the school as "Distinguished Institution." Episcopal, but all other denominations received. Situated on high, well drained land in the beautiful Waukegan Lake region of Wisconsin. Full particulars by mail. Address

St. John's Military Academy
Box 101, Delaford, Waukegan Co., Wis.
or to Chicago Representative,
1515 Masonic Temple, Phone Central 3982

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College of
Saint Thomas

Saint Paul, Minnesota
Under the Control and Direction of
Archbishop Ireland

A Catholic Military College
Catholic Military Academy, Proprietary
Catholic Military Academy, Proprietary
Six Hundred and Eighty Students
from Eighteen States Registered
Last Year.

For Illustrated Catalogue address
Very Rev. H. MOYNIHAN, D.D., Pres.

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PAINT LEAD, S. D., AS 'OWNED CITY,' FOR U. S. BOARD

Witnesses Say \$25,000,- 000 Homestake Company Controls Town.

RULES LIVES OF MINERS

RULES LIVES OF MINERS

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Lead, S. D., Aug. 3.—[Special.]—The United States commission on industrial relations at its opening session here to-day had a view of a city completely dominated by corporate influence.
The Homestake Mining company, a \$25,000,000 corporation, of which Mr.

Phoebe A. Hearst is the biggest individual stockholder, operates here not only as a gold mining industry, according to the testimony, but also as a benevolent despot in regulating the lives and exercising a paternal control over the private affairs of its 3,000 employees.

The Rt. Rev. Joseph F. Busch, Roman Catholic bishop of Lead, testified that free speech and free press do not exist in this community.

Sunday "Day of Work."

"I found it impossible to enforce the church regulations regarding church at-

The men fear to lay off because of discrimination. They would suffer. The mines operate seven days a week."

Mr. Grier told of how he and the company had exterminated the lead miners' union by closing down the mines in November, 1906, and ordering a lockout. The miners union hall, the biggest building in Lead, bears silent witness to the company's success.

company's successful campaign against all forms of unionism. The building is vacant.

Has Espionage System.

By the questioning conducted by Prof. John R. Commons, who acted as chairman, the commission brought out that the company maintains a system of es-

The mining company is a California corporation, James B. Hargin of New York is president and treasurer. There

are 251,100 shares at a par value of \$100 each. As a matter of fact, the stock is worth much more.

It is listed on the New York stock exchange, but there is no active sale. After the Hearst interests, the Tevis estate of San Francisco and Haggins are the biggest shareholders. About 15,000 shares

are held in South Dakota, among these are a few held by some of the veteran employees and other residents of Lead.

Below Union Scale.

The pay roll is \$235,000 a month; the wage scale is considered fairly good, but is slightly below the union scale. No

underground man gets less than \$3 a day. The union scale for the same work is \$3.50.

Mr. Grier was strong in his opposition to Socialists and agitators. Every employee, he admitted, must sign an agreement that he will never join a labor organization while in the employ of the

company. Applicants for employment must sign a rigid application, giving color of hair, eyes, and other identification marks, and is subject to a physical examination. Mr. Grier said this was necessary to prevent abuse of the aid association. Applicants must also give their political affiliations.

Chairman Commons discovered there were no Socialists nor Progressives listed among the applicants and raised a question as to whether the company discriminated against these two political parties. The witness said he did discriminate against Socialists, but not against Progressives.

Tells of Union's Work.
James Kerwin of Denver, an executive board member of the Western Federation of Miners, testified it was through the efforts of the union that the employees of the Homestake mine got the eight hour day. He told of the union's effort to es-

Commissioner Commons asked if there are any union men working in Lead at the same rate for seven there would not be a man working on Sundays."

"You might ask Mr. Grier," Mr. Kerwin answered. "Because of the company's influence."

The commission experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining witnesses to all of conditions which the company does not care to have uncovered. Some have been found who know of merchants having been forced to close and leave town because of opposition to the company's methods.

POLICE FREE TICKET SELLER

Chester Houston, Who Reported Theater Robbery, Convinces Detectives He Told All He Knew.

Chester M. Houston, assistant treasurer

...Cohan's Grand Opera House, who reported to the police that two armed men robbed the theater office of about \$7,000 Saturday night, was yesterday released at the detective bureau. Capt. Halpin declared that he and the management of the theater were convinced that Houston had told all that he knew about the robbery.

According to the police Houston admitted that he had augmented his income by extending favors to ticket brokers.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1914.

BOARD OF TRADE TRANSACTIONS.

WHEAT.

Open.	High.	Low.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 4.
Sept. 28-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Oct. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Nov. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Dec. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Jan. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Feb. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Mar. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Apr. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
May 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
June 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
July 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Aug. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

CORN.

Open.	High.	Low.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 4.
Sept. 28-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Oct. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Nov. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Dec. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Jan. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Feb. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Mar. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Apr. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
May 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
June 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
July 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Aug. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

OATS.

Open.	High.	Low.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 4.
Sept. 28-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Oct. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Nov. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Dec. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Jan. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Feb. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Mar. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Apr. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
May 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
June 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
July 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Aug. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

PRICES AT OUTSIDE MARKETS.

WHEAT.	High.	Low.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 4.
Sept. 28-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Oct. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Nov. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Dec. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Jan. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Feb. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Mar. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Apr. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
May 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
June 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
July 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Aug. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

GRAIN INSPECTION.

WHEAT.	High.	Low.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 4.
Sept. 28-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Oct. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Nov. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Dec. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Jan. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Feb. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Mar. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Apr. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
May 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
June 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
July 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Aug. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

DAILY BIDS AND OFFERS.

WHEAT.	High.	Low.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 4.
Sept. 28-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Oct. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Nov. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Dec. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Jan. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Feb. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Mar. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Apr. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
May 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
June 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
July 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Aug. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

CORN.

Open.	High.	Low.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 4.
Sept. 28-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Oct. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Nov. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Dec. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Jan. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Feb. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Mar. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Apr. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
May 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
June 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
July 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Aug. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

OATS.

Open.	High.	Low.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 4.
Sept. 28-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Oct. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Nov. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Dec. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Jan. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Feb. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Mar. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Apr. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
May 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
June 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
July 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Aug. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

MARKET SUMMARY.

Wheat market steady. Corn market steady. Oats market steady. Grain inspection report shows good quality. Daily bids and offers show active trading. Market summary for August 4, 1914.

AMERICAN GRAIN MARKETS.

WHEAT.	High.	Low.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 4.
Sept. 28-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Oct. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Nov. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Dec. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Jan. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Feb. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Mar. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Apr. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
May 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
June 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
July 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Aug. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT.	High.	Low.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 4.
Sept. 28-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Oct. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Nov. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Dec. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Jan. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Feb. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Mar. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Apr. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
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June 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
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Dec. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Jan. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Feb. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Mar. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Apr. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
May 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
June 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
July 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Aug. 1-97 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

COUNTRY LOANS.

NOT DISTURBED

Outside Banks Will Permit Call Loans in Chicago to Stand.

Country banks which have made loans in Chicago on call through the Chicago National Bank and Trust Company, are not disturbed by the action of the Federal Reserve Board in suspending the call loan market. The banks are permitted to continue their loans on the same terms as before.

AGREE TO CO-OPERATE.

Country banks which have made loans in Chicago on call through the Chicago National Bank and Trust Company, are not disturbed by the action of the Federal Reserve Board in suspending the call loan market. The banks are permitted to continue their loans on the same terms as before.

Troubles of Longs and Shorts.

When the stock exchange did not open last Friday morning it left two classes of traders who were carrying long and short positions in the market. The long position holders were not disturbed by the suspension of the call loan market, but the short position holders were.

Accounts May Be Adjusted.

The suspension of the call loan market has created a problem for the traders who were carrying long and short positions in the market. The long position holders were not disturbed by the suspension of the call loan market, but the short position holders were.

COFFEE AND SUGAR.

The New York coffee market is steady. The sugar market is also steady. The prices of coffee and sugar are not affected by the suspension of the call loan market.

Record of Daily Transactions.

The record of daily transactions in the stock market shows a steady volume of trading. The prices of the major stocks are not affected by the suspension of the call loan market.

Live Stock Markets.

The live stock markets are steady. The prices of the major live stocks are not affected by the suspension of the call loan market.

Grain Inspection.

The grain inspection report shows good quality. The prices of the major grains are not affected by the suspension of the call loan market.

ST. LOUIS.

The market in St. Louis is steady. The prices of the major stocks are not affected by the suspension of the call loan market.

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FINANCIAL NEWS.

STOCKS.

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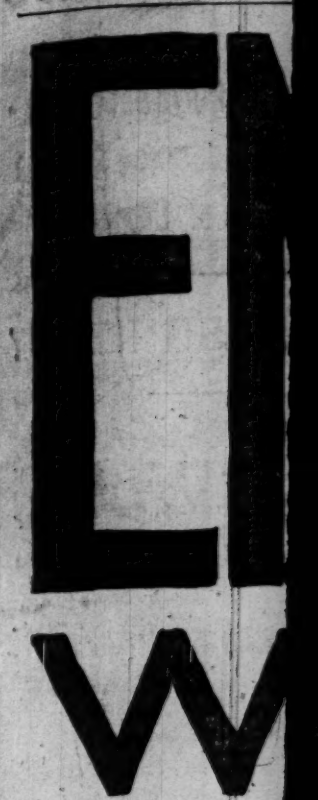
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ST. LOUIS.

The market in St. Louis is steady. The prices of the major stocks are not affected by the suspension of



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 , see page 9.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—President made the French government on the war in the minutes today and his remarks the deepest enthusiasm. In great length the history of the last fortnight, previous arguments in the case against which, he declared, "irrefragably justified the action of government."

During the course of his premier said:

"France has been united she did not seek the war, all in her power to avoid it."

FRANCE ACCEPTS C

"Since war was forced

minister, M. Tzolkowsky, and the diplomatic gallery, and the Premier continued: "Belgium has now 200,000 arms prepared to defend itself and the neutrality of its native land. The fleet is mobilized to the Channel, and the English army is at the frontier."
The deputies rose again and the British Premier, Mr. Asquith, said: "Francis Bertie, was sitting in the gallery."

WAR NOTE
The French minister
issued the following note:
"The German ambassador
demanded his passport
relations between France
many have been broken.
"War is declared.
"The first act of the
[Continued on page 2]